"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler, northerly winds,

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,127. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 3.

José Solo, the supposed Spanish spy, was examined again yesterday, and told a story different from that told by a Brooklyn man who knows him. Solo's case has been reported to the authorities at Washington.

Page 4.

Hamburg won the Realization Stakes at the Coney Island Jockey Club, running the mile and five-eighths in 2:51 1-5.

An Erie locomotive exploded at Essex Falls, N. J. The engineer had a miraculous escape from death, and was only slightly hurt. The fireman and baggagemaster were bruised and cut.

More than 800 people watched the athletic and cycle contests held at Bergen Point yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club. E. C. White won the individual all-around championship, with R. J. Sheridan a close second.

Page 5.

The cruiser St. Paul left Tompkinsville and went to the American Line pier. Coal and clothing for Santiago were being put aboard. The vessel is to start from here with troops to-morrow. The men were grumbling because they got no shore leave. Capt. Sigsbee praised the victory of Admiral Sampson.

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Twenty persons are thought to have perished by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Surf City, in Salem Bay, while on its way to Beverly, Mass.

It was said by a high Tammany authority yesterday that Col. Gardiner would be the Democratic candidate for Governor next Fall, if Tammany Hall can control the nomination. His war record is considered a particularly valuable feature in his favor at the present time.

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Oscar Badgeley, a twenty-two-year-old son of ex-Freeholder Eugene Badgeley of Summit, N. J., was killed by the bursting of a cannon which he was shooting off in honor of the Fourth.

The news of American victories caused an unusual display of patriotism in this city yesterday. Veteran organizations paraded and raised flags at various points. A large number of excursionists went to suburban places of amusement.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth in its wigwam with speeches and patriotic exercises. Many well-known Democrats sent letters of regret in which some of them gave warning against the so-called policy of imperialism.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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POPE LEO AND RAMPOLLA.

Paris Journal Says the Pontiff's Mind Is Failing Owing to Anger Arising from the War.

PARIS, July 4.—The Journal says the mental condition of the Pope is exaggerated, but, The Journal adds, "it is true his mind is failing."

Continuing, The Journal remarks:

"His Holiness has been greatly deceived by Cardinal Rampolla's attitude in the war. While the Pope was doing his utmost to prevent war, Cardinal Rampolla was intriguing to nullify the negotiations. The Pope eventually learned the truth, and became so angry and excited that the incident permanently affected his brain. Since then he has had no communication with Cardinal Rampolla."

PEACE TALK FROM SPAIN.

The Diario of Barcelona Urges the Country to Seek Terms from United States.

BARECLONA, July 4.—The Diario publishes a remarkable article, strongly urging peace between Spain and the United States, during the course of which it says:

"The Americans are winning by strength of will and perseverance, and, while the war responds to the National feeling of all Americans, Spain was forced into the war by party politics."

Then the article, after declaring the Americans were the aggressors and that Spain was bound to defend her national honor, says:

"Our honor being satisfied, nothing compels us to continue such an unequal combat. We cannot compel those who have gone to the war to defend our honor to fight to the death.

"Those who are directing the struggle ought to put an end to the duel, when it is materially impossible for one of the combatants to continue it."

Sagasta Anxious for Peace.

PARIS, July 4.—A dispatch to The Matin from Madrid, published to-day, says:

"In spite of the bellicosity of the official utterances, Señor Sagasta is ardently desirous of peace, and has already taken steps to arrange for a cessation of hostilities.

"The general feeling of the Cabinet yesterday evening was that peace should be immediately sought if disaster overtakes Santiago de Cuba."

The Temps this afternoon says:

"The capture of Santiago de Cuba is an irreparable blow for the Spaniards."

The paper concludes its article by saying:

"Spain has not an hour to lose to negotiate for peace."

English Press Comment.

LONDON, July 5.—All the papers to-day comment on the sudden and dramatic transformation resulting from Admiral Cervera's mysterious and suicidal manoeuvre, which various theories are advanced to explain. All eulogize the bravery displayed on both sides, and strongly counsel Spain to accept the inevitable and to sue for peace, which would entail no dishonor.

The Daily Graphic says: "If Señor Sagasta elects to risk further disasters for fear of the frothy jingoes in Madrid he will incur a terrible responsibility. The Spanish flag has been borne with undying glory in the face of tremendous odds and the punctilios of honor have been generously satisfied."

The Daily News tenders similar advice. It says: "The Spaniards can fight and die. So can the Americans. Ambassador Hay in his glowing and eloquent speech of yesterday gloried in this thought, but to their equal courage Americans add in this unequal combat with Spain not only vastly superior material resources, but a devising of mind and a skilled organization without which bravery is nothing but a means of providing stuff for the shambles."

The Morning Post advises Spain to treat directly with her foe, but expresses a fear that even this course will hardly save her from the grasping propensities of some of her European neighbors.

Dining Cars a la Carte.
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 [illegible]

NAVAL VICTORY IS COMPLETE

Colon Captured and Cervera's Other Vessels Destroyed.

THE ADMIRAL A PRISONER

Over Sixteen Hundred Officers and Men Share His Fate.

350 SPANIARDS WERE KILLED

American Casualties One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

OUR SHIPS UNINJURED

Spaniards' Dash for Liberty Took Sampson by Surprise—The President Thanks the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

SIBONEY, July 4, 3 A. M.

The Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet under my command offers the Nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet.

Not one escaped.

It attempted to escape at 9:30 A. M., and at 2 P. M. the last, the Cristobal Colon, ran ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo, and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port.

Our loss, one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gunfire, explosions, and drowning.

About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

SAMPSON.

At 11:20 to-night the Navy Department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

At 9:30 A. M. to-day the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and were totally destroyed within an hour except the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the Commander in Chief, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men were injured, except on board the Brooklyn Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.

Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers, and 1,600 men are prisoners.

About 350 killed or drowned, and 160 wounded, latter being cared for on Solace and Olivette.

Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while Commander in Chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon. WATSON.

The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson to-day by the President:

To Admiral Sampson, Playa Del Este:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the Nation. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Cervera Fought His Ship Till She Was Ablaze and Sinking, and He Was Wounded.

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TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, 4 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 4:45 A. M.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, with the possible exception of the Cristobal Colon, lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish Admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair,) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the American Navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes, and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to a heavy fire from the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

In the face of overwhelming odds Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. There was nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, and he made the attempt to escape from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking. None applaud his conduct more than the officers and seamen who sent his ships to destruction. The best evidence that the attempt was entirely unlooked for by Admiral Sampson is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward toward Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro. The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the other vessels in the race to the westward, and overtook them in time to join in the chase for the Cristobal Colon after the other Spanish vessels had been destroyed by the Brooklyn, the Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, and other ships of the fleet.

Fighting Directed by Schley.

Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had her usual position at the extreme western end of the blockading line, when Cervera dashed from the harbor, and it is a peculiar fact that he should have been in proper position to direct the movement of his Flying Squadron against the Spanish fleet, which he had bottled up in Santiago Harbor six weeks before.

The entire American fleet was much further off shore than usual and from five to ten miles from the entrance to the harbor. With the exception of the bombardment yesterday morning, which resulted in knocking down the flag on Morro Castle and the supposed silencing of the batteries which opened fire again this morning, as usual, the navy had done little recently to attract interest here, and the officers and crews themselves were watching the developments of the operations being conducted by the army, which had succeeded in reaching the very gates of Santiago.

About 9 o'clock the flagship Infanta Maria Teresa passed under the wall of Morro Castle and steamed out to sea. She was followed by the Cristobal Colon, Viscaya, and Oquendo, and last by the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

The lookout on the American vessels sighted them immediately. There was great excitement at once and very rapid action all along the American lines. The signal for "full speed ahead" was running from bridge to engine room of every ship, and the entire fleet commenced to move inshore toward the Spanish, and the great twelve and thirteen inch guns of the battleships and the smaller batteries on the other vessels fired shot after shot at long range.

As the ships ran in toward the shore it soon became evident that the Spaniards had not come out to make an aggressive fight, for they turned to the westward as soon as they had cleared the harbor and started on their race for safety, at the same time sending answering shots at the American ships as fast as the men could load and fire the guns.

The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Oregon, and Iowa were nearer the Spaniards than any others of the American vessels, but still most of them were too far away to get an effective range. They crowded on all steam, however, in preparation for the chase, and never stopped their fire for one moment.

The Gloucester, a fast little yacht that cannot boast of any heavier battery than several six-pounders and three-pounders, was lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro, when the Spaniards came out. At first she joined in the attack upon a large vessel, and then held off some, Capt. Wainwright concluding to reserve his efforts for the two torpedo-boat destroyers in the rear.

Destroyers Sunk by the Gloucester.

The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared, and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro, pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase, and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire and plainly disabled.

Nothwithstanding this they both returned the Gloucester's fire, and a shower of small shells fell all around the yacht. The Furor evidently determined that she would not stand the fire any longer and she put about and headed back for Santiago. Then the Gloucester simply smothered her with shots from her rapid-fire guns, and, running like the wind, forced her to turn around and again head westward.

Smoke commenced to rise from the Furor's sides, and she put in toward the shore. Before she had gone far what was left of her crew abandoned her and took to the boats, reaching the shore later. By that time she was a mass of flame, and was drifting about helplessly.

The Pluton was in the same distressed condition, and was also headed for the shore, running up alongside of a low bluff, where she soon pounded to pieces, and finally broke in two completely. It was a most dangerous landing place for her crew, and but about half of them reached the shore alive.

Pursuit of the Other Ships.

Meanwhile our other ships followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their black hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender, even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only rendered them every assistance possible, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers, and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago Harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, ten to fifteen miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air, and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched, forward or sidewise, with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Cervera Escaped in Gloucester's Boat.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieut. Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the Captain of the flagship.

The Spanish Admiral, who was also wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester, and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright. The latter grasped the hand of the gray-bearded Admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, Sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieut. Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor, and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn, and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever of her escape, and, while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as The Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda was leaving the Spanish flagship.

The Oregon Fought the Colon.

In answer to an inquiry he shouted through the megaphone:

"I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving her hell! She has undoubtedly gone down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago to-morrow."

Capt. Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks were strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and, besides, there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

OFF JURAGUA, July 3—10 P. M.—Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning, and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for liberty compelled the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conferance was interrupted to wipe out the

Continued on Page 2.

SANTIAGO TO BE BOMBARDED TO-DAY

Twenty-four Hours' Delay Granted at Consuls' Request.

CITY WILL NOT SURRENDER

Pando Has Arrived with 5,000 Men —Garcia Did Not Oppose Him.

MILES TO AID SHAFTER

Announces that He Will Be at the Front With Strong Reinforcements Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of War has received a lengthy and most important dispatch from Shafter.

It states that Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago at noon to-day, on pain of bombardment.

Thereupon the foreign Consuls at Santiago made a joint representation, requesting that the women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw, before the bombardment begins.

The Spanish General declined to surrender at the time set by Shafter, and the latter sent word to him that at the request of the Consuls, and out of consideration for the women and children, and to afford them time to seek safety, he would postpone the bombardment for twenty-four hours.

The correspondence between Gen. Shafter and the Spanish commander follows:

Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.

To the Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps 3.

The following is my demand for the surrender of the City of Santiago:

Headquarters United States Forces, near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 A. M.

To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major General, U. S. A.

Following is the Spanish reply, which Col. Dorst has just returned at 6:30 P. M.:

Santiago de Cuba, 2 P. M., July 3, 1898.

To His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States, San Juan River:

Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8:30 A. M., and received at 1 P. M., demanding the surrender of this city; in the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign Consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully.

JOSE TORAL,
Commander in Chief Fourth Corps.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian Consuls have come to my line with Col. Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of 5th inst. before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles away from my landing. The following is my reply:

To the Commanding General, Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: In consideration of the request of the Consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children, who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major General, U. S. A.

LONDON, July 4.—The Evening News says a dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office here from the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba saying he has obtained a postponement of the bombardment of that city in order to allow 20,000 non-combatants to leave the city. The Consul and the British subjects will embark on board ships in the harbor.

SAGASTA EXPECTS CITY'S FALL.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying, in an interview, that he thought the Americans would "get the reinforcements they had requested, which would enable them to take Santiago de Cuba."

The Premier is said to have added:

"Though the American warships may destroy our squadron in the harbor, yet we will pursue the way. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defense, but they will not yield."

The Spanish Government, it appears, has no news from Aguadores nor from the reinforcements from Manzanillo, under Gens. Escarija and Pareja.

SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Shafter Says Our Lines Invest Santiago from North to South—Spanish General Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has given out the following:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, near Santiago, July 3.

"To-night my lines completely surround the town from bay on north of city to point on San Juan River on south. The enemy holds from west bend San Juan River, at its mouth, up the railroad to the city. Gen. Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

"SHAFTER."

Gen. Miles has received the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Playa del Este, July 3:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

"Killed a Spanish General in affair at Caney. A large number of officers and men are still unburied. Gen. Linares's arm was broken. My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near break in railroad with his advance. I think he will be stopped."

Gen. Miles has also received the following from Adjt. Gen. Wagner at same place and time:

"Pando six miles north with 5,000. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Lawton can support Garcia and prevent junction."

Gen. Miles sent the following dispatch to Gen. Shafter before the news of the destruction of the fleet:

Miles Congratulates Shafter.

"Headquarters of the Army,
"Washington, July 4.

"General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:

"Accept my hearty congratulations on the record made and the magnificent fortitude, gallantry, and sacrifice displayed in the desperate fighting of the troops before Santiago. I realize the hardships, difficulties, and sufferings, and am proud that amid those terrible scenes the troops illustrated such fearless and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our common country and flag. Whatever the results to follow their unsurpassed deeds of valor, the past is already a gratifying chapter of history. I expect to be with you within one week with strong reinforcements.

"MILES, Major General Commanding."

To this Gen. Shafter replied as follows:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
"Near Santiago.

"I thank you in the name of the gallant men I have the honor to command for splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded them. They have borne themselves as American soldiers always. Your telegram will be published at the heads of the regiments in the morning. I feel that I am the master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time. I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause. SHAFTER."

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OFF JURAGUA, July 3, 10 P. M.—Gen. Shafter to-day demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused.

This evening Lieut. Col. Astor of Gen. Shafter's staff was informed by a courier that the Spanish Generals were considering terms of surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed and is discredited by Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon to-day, Gen. Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

Our Three Sick Generals.

SIBONEY, July 2.—Gen. T. B. M. Young, commander of the Second Brigade of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division, has been suffering with fever since Wednesday night and has been confined to his tent.

Gen. Wheeler also had a slight fever on Thursday and Friday mornings, but recovered sufficiently to go to the front soon after the cannonading was begun from Grimes's Hill.

Gen. Shafter is still more or less ailing, so that his headquarters have not been moved so far forward as would be most convenient, but he has directed the general movements of his army, though lying most of the time on a cot or in a hammock, attended by a surgeon.

There were many cases of prostration from heat among the men of the Ninth Massachusetts and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments, all of whom were landed only this morning and pushed at once to the front, to reinforce our wearied men on the firing line.

Report that Linaires Is Dead.

MADRID, July 4.—The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, has received a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, giving the Spanish losses during the two days' fighting at "200 killed and wounded."

At the conclusion of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Ministers announced that official confirmation had been received of the report that Gen. Vara de Rey and two of Gen. Linares's aides de camp, were among the killed in the third attack upon El Caney.

It is reported that Gen. Linares has succumbed to his wounds, but the statement is not confirmed.

The American losses are said to have exceeded 2,000 men.

GERMAN ARRESTED AS A SPY.

AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2.—A German newspaper correspondent named Ring was arrested by order of Gen. Shafter last evening on the charge of being a spy in the pay of the Spaniards.

OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY.

San Juan Quarter of Santiago Shelled From Land and Sea—Treachery of the Enemy.

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AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2—5 P. M.—After the capture of El Caney, shortly before dark last night, Gen. Lawton's division, with the independent brigade of Gen. Bates, who had fought all day for the town, moved up and joined their force to that of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Kent. Grimes's, Cameron's, and Dillingham's batteries were also brought up during the night and planted along the ridge of rolling ground which confronts the city.

Gen. Shafter, lying in his tent, which was lighted by a tallow dip, remained up until after midnight, conferring with his division and brigade commanders, discussing the situation and plan of action for to-day.

To a correspondent of The Associated Press the General said he was proud of the gallant conduct of the troops, and perfectly satisfied with the results attained. At the same time Gen. Shafter expressed deep regret at the heavy loss which his command had sustained.

The safest estimate of the killed and wounded in yesterday's fight places it at nearly 1,000. Fourteen men died in the hospital last night and this morning.

Our troops bivouacked on the ground they had taken so gallantly. No fires were lighted, with the moonlight streaming softly down upon the scene of the day's carnage. The men, most of whom had not touched food during the day, ate hardtack and raw bacon from their knapsacks, and then, without blankets or shelter, threw themselves upon the bare ground and slept.

During the night fresh ammunition and food were brought up and distributed, but none of the dead was carried off the field, and the remains of many lying in the dense undergrowth along the line of the advance will perhaps never be found, save by the buzzards.

The wounded were carried back to the rear to receive the ministrations of the doctors, which, no matter how early it comes, is always tardy.

At the divisional medical headquarters Major Wood and Capt. Johnson were dressing wounds, and their staff worked all night.

Killed and Wounded Grow.

As the wounded continued to come in it was found that the early estimate of the killed and wounded had been largely understated. It is believed that the number will reach at least 900, and possibly 1,000.

It is remarkable that in so large a number of wounded so few amputations are necessary. The character of the fight in storming them in main redoubt was not fully realized until after the firing ceased last night. The intrenchments lay west of the hills. Without cover, the Americans, in the advance up the slope, were for fully 300 yards exposed to the volley fire of men protected to the shoulders in rifle pits.

But they carried the trenches by successive rushes, pausing and huddling behind every bush or rut for temporary shelter from the rain of bullets, like storm-driven sheep. The wounded were dragged out of the death hail. After each pause, the men, undaunted, pushed on, firing as they ran. When they reached the trenches, the latter were full to the brim with the enemy's dead. The Spaniards had fled over the summit of the hills; but, standing upon the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained, fighting valiantly to the end alone.

They refused to give way, but continued the work with their Mausers, enfilading the American line as it came over the trenches. One volley which a company of the Sixth Cavalry fired under the direction of Lieut. Short tumbled them forward on their faces. This was the charge in which the Sixth, Third, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders all dismounted and in which the Twenty-sixth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-second Infantry, and the Seventy-first New York were engaged, led in person by Gen. Hawkins. He was almost the first man on the summit, standing there, sword in hand, a target for a thousand bullets, cheering on his men. Lieut. Lyons of the Twenty-fourth Infantry distinguished himself by deeds of personal gallantry, and there were many others.

After the trenches and redoubts were taken, came a bold attempt by the Spaniards to recover them. This occasioned the fiercest fighting and the great loss of the day. When the Spaniards broke behind the hill and passed between the reserves, who came forward with a rush upon our breathless men, striking and breaking the line in several places, their impetuosity for several minutes well-nigh made our boys waver. Then rallying gallantly, they staggered forward, carrying confusion into the enemy.

As the Spaniards fled toward the city they were shot down like rats. In all nineteen Red Cross hospital flags floated from the buildings of Santiago during the day. From at least two the firing was continuous. Several of our regiments became entangled during the day in the bush and fired into one another.

Opening of the Day's Battle.

Four batteries of artillery, which were placed in position this morning, began the day with bombarding the San Juan quarter of Santiago and the Spanish position in front of our right. After a quarter of an hour's shelling, Gen. Lawton's troops, who had been reinforced, pressed forward upon the enemy's left flank, pouring in an exceedingly hot fire, which was continued during the greater part of the afternoon.

It is not intended to force the fighting before to-morrow, the present plan being to turn the Spanish left, taking the whole line in enfilade, and thus obtain a speedy entrance into the upper end of the city.

Admiral Sampson's heavy guns thundered at intervals all the forenoon, and the American shells were distinctly seen to explode with tremendous force and loud detonations beyond the San Juan Barracks, over which numerous Red Cross flags were flying.

The concentration of the American batteries on what is now dubbed Grimes's Hill, near our left centre, was the result of a blunder made last night in posting our guns so near the Spanish infantry intrenchments that they could not be properly supported. The idea of a cross artillery fire was perforce abandoned, but the position occupied by the batteries on our right was not relinquished.

The rifle firing at that point at one time was as heavy as anywhere along the line yesterday. The Spaniards kept up volley firing for fully an hour, but the deliberate spacing of our own shots showed that our men, as usual, were cool and effective in their work.

Later, Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor succeeded in getting an approximate range angle of our advance on the left, and sent in many heavy shells, which exploded close to the intrenchments.

It was realized late yesterday that we might have hard fighting to-day in order to maintain this advanced position around the large block house, or so-called fort. Stronger intrenchments were therefore thrown up there during the night. Thus far to-day the Spanish infantry have let these works severely alone.

Near this position 200 Spanish soldiers and 62 officers were captured this morning. Both these and the 2,000 prisoners taken yesterday on the right were marched to the rear during the forenoon. The expression on all their faces was exceedingly sullen.

The rumor that one prisoner turned upon a Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, who had just turned him over to the guard, and stabbed him, the guard taking immediate vengeance for the dastardly deed by felling the Spaniard with bullets, is not confirmed.

Disloyal Methods of Spaniards.

There were many evidences of disloyal methods of warfare upon the part of the Spaniards yesterday. One of their batteries was masked by a blockhouse over which the Red Cross flag was flying, and the road leading from Gen. Shafter's quarters, on the Rio Sevilla, to the front, has for two days been infested at various points by sharpshooters, who fire deliberately upon our wounded and upon our men who are engaged. It is supposed they have stolen through our lines on the right, taking refuge in the hospitals.

In the trenches captured by us many shells and cartridges have been found.

The impression appears to be well founded that the Spanish losses, especially in dead, will probably amount to 3,000 killed and wounded. The losses of the Spaniards are much heavier than ours. In some of the trenches the corpses lay in unbroken lines, and occasionally two or three deep.

It was not Gen. Shafter's intention to at-

Chautauqua Excursion.
$19.00 round trip, via D., L. & W. R. R. July 8. Tickets good until Aug. 5.—Adv.

tempt a general assault on the Spaniards to-day, unless our bombardment and Gen. Lawton's oblique fire on our right developed an exceptional opportunity. The morning orders were to confine our principal operations to the defense of the positions we have taken, and reinforcements for the whole line were sent forth early in the forenoon. The Second Regular Infantry was sent to the right, the Ninth Massachusetts to the left, and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan to the centre, in all about 2,000 fresh troops.

The formation of the line to-day is as follows: Gen. Lawton on the right, Gen. Kent on the right centre, Gen. Wheeler, left centre, and Gen. Bates on the left.

Gen. Garcia's main insurgent force is thrown out to the right. Gen. Lawton sent a message to Gen. Shafter, later in the afternoon, saying he was in possession of several fine positions for planting batteries to dominate both the city and the outer fortifications of the fort. From his headquarters Gen. Shafter has examined minutely Morro Castle and its supporting batteries on the range facing the ocean. The exact location of the smokeless powder battery in front of Grime's Hill has not yet been determined.

As the correspondent is about to leave with this dispatch for the seacoast heavy fighting has been resumed on our right. The sharp cracking of the Spanish volleys alternate with the steady, businesslike discharges of our infantry.

It is understood that we have gained there a substantial advantage, commanding the Spanish flank.

PROMOTION FOR HEROES.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent the following telegram to Gen. Shafter this afternoon:

"As soon as you can do so advisedly, telegraph me your recommendations for promotions."

This action was taken at the instance of the President and Secretary Alger.

TROOPS TO SHAFTER'S AID.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Although Gen. Shafter's later dispatches indicated that he expected to take Santiago without waiting for reinforcements, the transportation officials of the War Department to-day went about the work of providing facilities for sending him more men as if still under the inspiration of his call for help read yesterday. Not since the war began has there been such a stir and rush of preparation in that department, a fact which provoked the reflection that if similar haste had been employed sooner Gen. Shafter would not have had to ask for aid.

The First Rhode Island, Eighth Ohio, and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments from Camp Alger, the regiments of Brig. Gen. Snyder's provisional division remaining at Tampa, and fifteen regiments of Gen. Brooke's First Corps at Chickamauga are now known to be under orders to go at once to Santiago. If other troops have been ordered to that point the orders have not been made public. For the transportation of these regiments, the auxiliary cruisers of the navy, the transports which carried the first expedition to Santiago, and all the other vessels in the possession of the Government that can be made available will be used. The St. Paul is expected to sail from New York on Wednesday with ammunition for Sampson's fleet. It was stated at the department that she would carry a regiment of infantry besides, and a quantity of fresh beef for the army. What regiment will be ordered aboard her is not known, but it is expected that the First Rhode Island will be the favored organization on account of the excellent state of its equipment and its well-trained and disciplined condition.

The Yale and the Harvard, which were expected to return to Newport News, have been ordered to stop at Charleston, it is stated, to take on troops from Chickamauga, which are to be forwarded there by rail at once. The understanding is that the men from Chickamauga will be embarked from Charleston, Savannah, and possibly Mobile as well as Tampa, as convenience may dictate.

The transports in sight for the purpose of these reinforcements are the Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, Obdam, Mohawk, Mississippi, and Panama. Later, five others of the sister ships of the Mohawk and Mississippi are expected in New York, and they will be put into condition for use as soon as possible. No new purchases of vessels were announced to-day, though a number are under consideration.

Among the reinforcements already sent Gen. Shafter, and which should reach him to-morrow or the next day, are six light batteries of regular artillery of six guns each. Gen. Shafter now has with him four light six-gun batteries, or twenty-four guns in all. When the vessels which sailed from Tampa yesterday reach him he will have a total artillery strength of ten light batteries, mounting sixty guns, and two heavy batteries, mounting eight guns. Had he had that much artillery in action on Friday last army experts here think he would have taken the town. The Unionist, Specialist, and Comanche, carrying these batteries, left Tampa last Thursday.

The First Illinois and the First District of Columbia Volunteers, with 950 recruits for the regular regiments now in the field, are now en route to Santiago.

Most of the transports which took the first expedition down are supposed to be on their way back to Tampa now, and likely to arrive there in the course of three or four days. When they return the transportation problem, so far as the reinforcing of Gen. Shafter is concerned, will have been solved.

Brooklyn Volunteer Dies in Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Charles Henshaw, Troop C, New York Cavalry, who was kicked in the back by a vicious horse yesterday at Camp Alger, died to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of Page 1 to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Gulf States; it is low in New England and the North Atlantic States; also in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and fallen on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in all districts east of the Mississippi River and higher on the Rocky Mountain slopes. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

The weather Tuesday will be cool and partly cloudy in New England and the Atlantic States. It will be fair and warmer in the lake regions and the central valleys, and fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	78	85
6 A. M.	66	74	84
9 A. M.	70	80	89
12 M.	73	89	[illegible]
3 P. M.	75	80	90
6 P. M.	72	74	[illegible]
9 P. M.	69	73	78
12 P. M.	69	72	76

The Times's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....84¼
Weather Bureau....79
Corresponding date 1897....71
Corresponding date for last 20 years....73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was [illegible] at [illegible]. The humidity at 8 A. M. [illegible]

GERMANS MAR OUR TRIUMPH

The Kaiserin Augusta Follows Transports Up Manila Bay.

A SIGNIFICANT DISPLAY

Apparent Attempt to Show that Germany Must Be Reckoned With.

MANILA NEAR A PANIC

Governor of the Ladrones Thought the Charleston Was Saluting—A Lone American Left There.

LONDON, July 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The triumphal entry of the reinforcing squadron into Manila Harbor was marked by an unpleasant incident, for which the Germans were responsible. As the ships came up the bay they were closely followed by the German warship Kaiserin Augusta, which had been cruising about Mariveles for some time.

"The impression given every one who watched her was that she was not only making a close observation of the American forces, but endeavoring to show both Americans and Spanish that she represented a nation which must be reckoned with in the present crisis. The feeling among both Americans and Englishmen in the bay is that Germany's attitude, as shown by these movements, is highly reprehensible, and anything but respectful to the United States.

"Many German merchants at Manila are almost as much displeased by the incident as are the English.

"The annexation of the Ladrone Islands was marked by a ludicrous incident. The Charleston entered the Harbor of Guahan and fired seven guns at the forts. The Governor, thinking this was a salute, sent word that he regretted his inability to return it, as he was without powder. When informed that he was a prisoner of war he indignantly protested, saying that he had no idea that war had broken out.

"An American citizen residing in the town was appointed provisional Governor of the Ladrones.

"Among those on board the captured Spanish gunboat Leyte was the Governor of Pampangas, with 180 officers and men. Harassed by the rebels, and believing that starvation was at hand, they evacuated Pampangus and were trying to cross to Manila Harbor when they were captured.

"The United States cruiser Baltimore met the transports off Cape Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on Tuesday, June 28. When the troop ships were sighted by the American squadron in the mouth of the bay, the crews of the latter crowded upon the decks and received their comrades with enthusiastic cheers. Complete preparations had been made for the reception of the reinforcements at Cavité, the navy yard, arsenal, forts, and barracks having been transformed into an admirable camp, which has been christened Camp Dewey.

"Manila is in a state of excitement bordering on panic. Thousands of foreigners, anticipating bombardment, have taken refuge on the neutral ships in the harbor. Meanwhile Gen. Aguinaldo's wild levies continue to attack the Spanish outposts incessantly. They have tightened the cordon around Manila on the south side, and have captured and destroyed a Spanish magazine. Gen. Aguinaldo is confident of being able to prevent Gen. Monet from effecting a junction with the garrison at Manila."

DEWEY PLANS AN ATTACK.

Movement of the Fleet and Army Against Manila Arranged for the Fourth.

HONGKONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavité, with the report that the American troops arrived at Cavité on June 30, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

SCATHING NOTE TO AUGUSTIN.

Philippine Islander Accuses the Spaniard of Cowardice—Wanton Destruction in Manila.

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MANILA, June 27, via Hongkong, July 4.—A prominent resident of the Philippine Islands, Señor Buoncamino, recently arrived at Cavité, ostensibly to intercede with Gen. Aguinaldo in behalf of the Spaniards, but he has been imprisoned under suspicion that he intended to kill the insurgent leader and claim the reward of $25,000 offered for his life by the Spanish Government.

The prisoner has written a remarkable letter to Capt. Gen. Augustin, explaining that he had always been an ardent supporter of Spain, that he raised a corps of volunteers, and that he has made vast sacrifices for the Spanish cause, only to find that his efforts were wasted. He added:

"The Spaniards were unable or unwilling to perform their share of the defense, and the native volunteers bore the brunt of the fighting, the Spaniards shirking their duty like cowards, bunglers, and a perjured, priest-ridden, inferior race. God decrees that they have no right to govern, and it would be better to surrender and avoid the massacre which will inevitably follow a protracted struggle."

The writer concludes with advising Capt. Gen. Augustin, in the meanwhile, to guarantee the safe conduct of all who wish to leave the country and the protection of those who remain after July 4.

The British employes of the railroad have paid a visit, by a steamship, to the Dagupan terminus. They found the town in the possession of the Spaniards and the country around it in the hands of the insurgents, who are using the railroad extensively.

The Spaniards are demolishing the celebrated Botanical Gardens of Manila, and damage has been done to the Church of Santa Ana. It is alleged that it was shelled by the insurgents, but, in reality, the damage was caused by the shells of a Spanish battery at San Juan, which bombarded an intervening insurgent outpost at Inandaloyan.

The position of the combatants is peculiar. The Spaniards hold zigzag lines along the aqueduct, extending eight miles to the eastward, and they are exposed to constant attacks on both sides throughout the whole length of these defenses.

THE TRANSPORTS AT MANILA.

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MANILA, July 1, via Hongkong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Peking, and Australia, convoyed by the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived off Cavité at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, after an eventful voyage. On her way here the Charleston called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, the group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain, took possession of the whole group, and made prisoners of Governor General Marina, his staff, and the entire military force, and raised the Stars and Stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz Fort, in the harbor of San Luis Dapra.

The troops are in good condition, and our only loss was Private Hutchinson of Company —, First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney on June 20, and who was buried at sea on June 21.

In addition to the Spanish Governor of the Ladrones, the Charleston brought fifty soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat Hugh McCulloch captured the Spanish gun vessel Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined because they feared to be courtmartialed and shot.

Capt. Concha, late commander of the Spanish third-class unprotected cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, which was sunk at the battle of Cavite, commands at Malate Fort, with 300 sailors. A thousand mixed troops are camped about a half mile south. The insurgents apparently, the Zafiro reports, fear to leave cover.

Artachio, the insurgent leader who was arrested by Gen. Aguinaldo, will, the insurgents think, be shot, as Gen. Aguinaldo fears a conspiracy against himself.

TAKING OF THE LADRONES.

LONDON, July 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

The American cruiser Charleston, with the transports, appeared off Guahan, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, on June 20. The Charleston fired a few shells at the Santa Cruz forts, which did not reply.

The Spanish were not aware that a state of war existed. The Governor and the garrison surrendered, and American sovereignty in the Ladrone Islands was declared on June 22.

Admiral Dewey's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the Navy Department is given out as follows:

HONGKONG, July 4, Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guahan, Ladrone Islands, on June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison—six officers and fifty-four men—to Manila, on June 29; the Spanish gun vessel Leyta came out of a river near Manila and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attack by insurgents. She had on board fifty-two officers and ninety-four men, naval and military. DEWEY.

Army Horses Needed at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received the following, via Hongkong, July 3, from Gen. Anderson, who commanded the first army expedition to the Philippines:

Cavalry, artillery, and riding horses desirable; can get limited number draught animals here. ANDERSON.

German Philippine Port.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—It is reported here on good authority that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippine Islands, antedating the present situation there.

SPANISH FOURS SOLD DOWN.

LONDON, July 4.—Spanish 4s closed at 32⅝, against 33, the final price of Saturday.

PARIS, July 4.—Spanish 4s closed here to-day at 33⅜, against 33⅞, Saturday's closing price.

Business on the Bourse early to-day was active, and everything improved except Spanish 4s, which were sold for Spanish account. Later there was a general moderate decline on realizations. The market rallied and closed firm.

BARCELONA, July 4.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 56.80, against 56.40 Saturday.

Camara's Fleet at Port Said.

PORT SAID, July 4.—The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron has re-entered the harbor, including the transports. The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Proserpina and the collier San Augustin also have arrived.

MADRID, July 4.—It is officially announced that the last vessels of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Suez Canal.

STILL WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

Chicago's Publishers Hold a Conference with the Typographical Union, but No Paper Is Published.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Chicago is still without a newspaper. The publishers hope to issue some sort of a paper on Wednesday morning, but there is nothing sure about it.

They had planned to print a composite sheet of four pages to-morrow morning, but at the request of President Prescott of the International Typographical Union they decided to hold off publication for another day. Prescott came to Chicago from Indianapolis this morning, and together with International Organizer Morris and President Day of the local Typographical Union, held an all-day conference with the publishers.

But one result was obtained—that of a truce extending over 24 hours. The publishers assured President Prescott that they were still willing to recognize the Typographical Union and to live up to their contract they signed with the union a year ago so long as the compositors refrained from striking. They reaffirmed, their determination, however, to refuse the demands made by the stereotypers, to take any of them back, or to confer with them.

Prescott will meet with the local typographical union to-morrow evening, and on the result of that meeting depends the stereotypers' fight. If the union votes to support the strikers the publishers will undoubtedly, declare against all union men in future, and will set about to fill up their offices with non-union men from top to bottom.

If, on the other hand, the union decides that the stereotypers committed an error in striking without the official sanction prescribed in their charter, and that they are not entitled to support, the publishers will attempt to start up again without further loss of time.

They will not try to issue any full-sized paper at the start, probably not over four pages, but they are confident that within a week's time they will have been able to secure enough non-union compositors, stereotypers, and pressmen to man every shop in Chicago.

The publishers have telegraphed all over the country for stereotypers, and have received a large number of replies from non-union men who are willing to come to Chicago to work. Compositors, the publishers insist, will be much easier to obtain than stereotypers. When the Linotypes came into use a couple of years ago a large number of good compositors were thrown out of work.

Some of these got positions in the smaller towns and maintained their membership in the typographical union. But the majority were not able to get employment, and were forced to let their membership lapse. It is this class that the publishers hope to fall back upon. Pressmen not affiliated with the unions are also said to be plentiful.

So, as the case stands to-night, the compositors have it in their own hands to say whether or not the Chicago newspapers shall remain union offices or non-union offices. President Prescott expressed himself to-night as of the belief that an amicable adjustment of the problem could be obtained to-morrow, but the majority of the men interested are of a different opinion.

NAVAL VICTORY IS COMPLETE

Continued from Page 1.

Spanish fleet, but will doubtless be resumed.

JOY OF SHAFTER'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has posted the following from Gen. Shafter:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4—9:30 A. M.

"Headquarters Fifth Armp Corps, near Santiago.

"When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the truce, the regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played "The Star Spangled Banner," and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Men cheering from one end of the line to the other.

"Officers and men, without even shelter tents, have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

"SHAFTER."

YEOMAN GEORGE H. ELLIS.

George H. Ellis, the only man in the United States Navy who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet on Sunday, was chief yeoman of Commodore Schley's flagship Brooklyn, in which office he succeeded Downing, the Spanish spy captured by Secret Service officers in Washington, who ended his career by suicide at the Washington Barracks while awaiting trial.

Ellis was a native American, having been born at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 21, 1871. His naval career was very brief, he having enlisted on May 30, 1897, and his only cruise being that which resulted in his death. His next of kin is his wife, Sadie Ellis, who lives at Bull's Head, N. Y.

THINK THEIR SHIPS ARE SAFE.

Madrid Rejoices Over Cervera's Supposed Escape—Blanco Hears that He Reached a Southern Port.

MADRID, July 4—10 P. M.—Thunderstorms, very heavy, and causing fatalities, have partially interrupted telegraphic communication, and only meagre news is published.

There are great rejoicings over Admiral Cervera's quitting the Harbor of Santiago; but there is an undercurrent of great anxiety as to his fate.

It is considered preferable that he should even succumb to Admiral Sampson's superior forces than remain to be sunk by Gen. Shafter's artillery.

Gen. Blanco cables as follows:

"No details have been received as to the naval fight; but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of Southern Cuba."

The following official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba was made public this afternoon:

"Admiral Cervera's squadron made a sortie from Santiago, traversing the channel without incident. The squadron sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet. It then disappeared westward, followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo boat destroyers."

The following semi-official statement was also issued:

"The semaphore from Morro Castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a cannonade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury, therefore the American news of the rout of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover, Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

The Ministers on leaving the Cabinet Council, said they knew nothing of Admiral Cervera's squadron further than the dispatches revealed.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, said he believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana.

MRS. SAMPSON VERY HAPPY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4. — Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, with her family, celebrated the Fourth, her husband's elevation to be a Commodore, and his great victory, all together to-day, at the Sampson home in Glen Ridge. The house was decorated with flags, and the Admiral's children kept the neighborhood noisy all day with firecrackers and explosives. They were helped out by the neighboring boys.

Mrs. Sampson was overjoyed with the news from Santiago, and joined heartily in the celebration carried on by the youngsters. When questioned about her husband's victory, she said:

"I am very happy. No words can express the joy and relief I feel. This is the first really happy day I have had in six months. While I always hoped for the best, and knew our fleet would be victorious in the end, and had every confidence in my husband and the strength of the fleet, still I constantly feared that when they came to close quarters with the enemy my husband's life would be in danger. He was in danger, of course, but he has come through safely and so have his men, so it does not matter what the risk was. It's past. The news that came this morning was grand and seemed at first too good to be all true.

"Yesterday, in the usual course, my husband, (he was a Captain in reality, you know,) became entitled to promotion to the rank of Commodore. How well he seems to have celebrated it."

Mrs. Sampson then spoke of how proud she and her family were of the country and its successes, and how doubly proud they were to think that the Admiral had contributed toward the triumphs being won in the war.

At Sampson's Birthplace.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 4.—The residents of this city, the birthplace of Admiral Sampson, celebrated to-day the victory of his fleet at Santiago. A salute of 100 guns was fired, accompanied by a display of fireworks. Bonfires were burned in many parts of the city.

SAMPSON MAY BE PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The capture and destruction of the Spanish Asiatic fleet by Commodore Dewey made him a Rear Admiral. What will be the reward meted out to Sampson for capturing the Spanish fleet under Cervera? It is a question that followed naturally on the heels of the announcement of the sensational destruction of Cervera's ships off the mouth of Santiago Harbor on Sunday.

Dewey was a full Commodore when he did his glorious deed. Sampson's nomination for promotion to the rank of Commodore was sent to the Senate by the President to-day, in the ordinary course. He will be a Commodore when that nomination is confirmed, but at the moment he was commanding in the engagement with Cervera's ships he was a Captain only, acting as Admiral.

Between the achievement of Dewey at Manila and that of Sampson in Santiago, no invidious comparisons are made. In dash and daring, and in the very isolation of his attack on the Spaniards in Manila Bay, it is recognized that Dewey's was the more brilliant performance of the two. In its effects on the war, and in the size and character of the vessels engaged, Sampsons' achievement is taken to be the greater. In the absence of the details of the engagement of Sunday, the actual fighting cannot be compared. That Sampson had a fleet immeasurably superior to the one he destroyed is recognized, and that the advantages were in his favor is admitted. No one disputes, however, the far-reaching importance of Admiral Sampson's accomplishment, and if, as is thought to be not unlikely, it should turn out to be the turning point, possibly the decisive event of the war, there is little doubt that his immediate elevation to the actual rank which he now holds temporarily would follow. It may follow in any event.

There is no obstacle in the law, it appears, to the advancement of Commodore Sampson to the rank of Rear Admiral, although that grade already has, as the result of Dewey's advancement, one more than the number to which it is limited. According to that statute, any officer of the navy who is nominated to a higher grade for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism" shall be promoted, notwithstanding the number of that grade may be full, but no further promotions shall take place in that grade "except for like cause" until the number is reduced to that provided by law.

HOBSON'S RELEASE AT HAND.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring to-day. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high-ranking naval official.

Until to-day the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight, as this Government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, it has one of the foremost Admirals of Spain, and among the 1,300 other naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank. To exchange a Spanish Admiral for an American Naval Constructor might seem strange under ordinary circumstances, but it will be done without any begrudging by the authorities here, and will be particularly appropriate, in view of the action of Cervera at the time Hobson surrendered to him.

MOSQUITO FLEET IN BATTLE.

The Hornet, Hist, and Wampatuck Defeat Many Spanish Gunboats Near Manzanillo.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2.—On the morning of July 1 the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck destroyed a Spanish gunboat near Cape Cruz. On the afternoon of the same day these members of the mosquito fleet destroyed another Spanish war vessel at Manzanillo. At the latter place a hot engagement ensued between the three small American craft and nine Spanish vessels, supported by land batteries and troops ashore.

One large Spanish torpedo boat was disabled, three Spanish gunboats were seriously injured, and a pontoon full of Spanish troops was sunk, the enemy escaping in boats.

The Hornet was temporarily disabled, but the only casualties on the American side were three men slightly scalded by escaping steam.

The Spanish loss in troops and sailors is believed to be large.

The Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck returned to Santiago de Cuba to-day, and were sent to Guantanamo for repairs.

Rear Admiral Sampson warmly congratulated Lieuts. L. Young, J. M. Helm, and C. W. Jungen, the commanders, respectively, of the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck, for their bravery and the successful tackling of such a superior force.

FOREIGN ATTACHES COMPLAIN.

A Suggestion that Fault Is Found Resented in Washington.

AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 2.—There is likely to be a great scandal about the treatment of the foreign military attachés during this campaign. Some of them have not been supplied with mounts, tents, or attendants, contrary to the usage of the European military authorities, and a long chapter will have to be written later on the Quartermaster General's and Commissary General's Departments in the field.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attachés excited much indignation among the military authorities here. It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreigners had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, &c., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicket under a blazing sun, with a thousand dead or wounded, and under the fire of an intrenched enemy.

There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents, or attendance than our own officers and men receive.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Men There Delighted to Hear of the Victory of Sampson.

The officers, sailors, marines, and all the mechanical force in the navy yard were delighted yesterday with the news of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and all worked as though the news had acted as a stimulant. All were joyful to know that the fleet had had something to do to help celebrate the Fourth.

There was no let-up in the work being done in the yard, and the gangs of men on the Chicago, Atlanta, and some of the yachts worked just as they have been for some months. Naval men regard this war as almost their own. They want the Maine avenged, and yesterday more than one man in the yard suggested that the Maine was being remembered.

A Banner for the Twenty-first.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following telegram reached here yesterday from Mrs. Donald McLean of New York:

New York, July 3, 1898.
Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.:

I beg permission to present, when possible, a star-spangled banner to the Twenty-first Infantry heroes, whose singing of the National anthem in the jaws of death thrills the very soul.

EMILY I. R. McLEAN.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—The Rev. William J. O'Farrell, Bridgeton, N. J.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Chicago; John Palmer, Secretary of State, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Mayor J. K. McGuire, Syracuse.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. Ballu, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

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Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, dry goods, &c.; A. C. Schede, notions; Holland House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, boys' clothing, muslin underwear, and clothing; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vickers, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; L. P. Garrett, furnishing goods; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Love, W. S., Quincy, Fla., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Joseph Brothers, Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods and notions; B. Thomas, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Bareford & Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bareford, millinery and fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Prohl & Shire, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Prohl, millinery; S. H. Shire, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Baum, C., Washington, D. C., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE

List of the Dead and Wounded on Our Side at Santiago up to Date.

CAREERS OF THE OFFICERS.

Sketches of the Lives of Some of the Leaders Who Dared the Foe in Cuba and Were Shot Down.

From the official reports of the War Department and from other less authentic sources the following list of fatalities and casualties among the American troops at Santiago since Friday has been compiled:

KILLED.

Official List.

Col. CHARLES A. WICKOFF, Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry.
Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.
Capt. WILLIAM O'NEILL, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Lieut. MICHIE, son of Prof. Michie.
Lieut. JULES G. ORD, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. WILLIAM E. SHIPP, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Official List.

Lieut. Col. H. C. EGBERT, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. JOSEPH F. HASKELL, Seventeenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. Col. W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry.
Major PHILIP H. ELLIS, Thirteenth Infantry.
Major RICHARD I. ESKRIDGE, Tenth Infantry; Missouri.
Brig. Gen. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS; South Carolina.
Major HENRY W. WESSELLS, Jr., Third Cavalry.
Major THEODORE J. WINT, Tenth Cavalry; Pennsylvania.
Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; New York.
Capt. JOHN J. BRERETON, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; New Jersey.
Capt. JAMES E. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; Delaware; shot in left hip.
Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry.
Capt. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Twenty-fourth Infantry; shot in breast.
Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry.
Capt. JOHN B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. S. H. LINCOLN, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. THEODORE MOSHER, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, Maryland.
Capt. WILLIAM O'NEILL, Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
Capt. CHARLES D. PARKHURST, Fourth Artillery.
Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry.
Capt. ZERAH W. TORREY, Company K, Sixth Infantry. Shot in leg.
Capt. GEORGE B. WALKER, Company C, Sixth Infantry. Shot in right leg.
Capt. THOMAS C. WOODBURY, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry. Kentucky.
Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, commanding First Brigade cavalry division.
Dr. DANFORTH, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Lieut. HENRY G. LYON, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, New York.
Lieut. FRANK R. McCOY, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. OREN B. MEYER, Third Cavalry.
Lieut. A. L. MILLS, First Cavalry.
Lieut. A. B. SCROLL, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. JOHN R. SEYBEURN, Company C, Eighth Iinfantry, Maine.
Lieut. WALTER C. SHORT, Sixth Cavalry.
Lieut. ARTHUR THAYER, Third Cavalry.
Lieut. REUBEN S. TURMAN, Company F Sixth Infantry. Fatally wounded in the spine.
Lieut. WINTHROP S. WOOD, Adjutant Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. J. N. AUGUSTIN, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Shot in arm and side.
Second Lieut. LOUIS H. GROSS, Sixth Infantry, Illinois.
Second Lieut. JOHN H. HUGHES, Company F, Fourth Infantry. New York.
Second Lieut. CLARENCE N. PURDY, Sixth Infantry.
Second Lieut. JOHN ROBERTSON, Sixth Infantry.
Second Lieut. THOMAS A. ROBERTS, Troop F, First Cavalry; shot through the stomach.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. SIMONS, Company E, Sixth Infantry. South Carolina.
Second Lieut. ROBERT E. D. SPENCER, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry. Georgia.
Second Lieut. D. H. WELLS, Sixteenth Infantry.

KILLED.

Unofficial.

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.
Capt. W. F. BRUNS, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, New Hampshire.
Capt. THEOPHILUS W. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.
Lieut. HENRY B. McCORKLE, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
First Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. J. J. BENCHLEY, Company E, Sixth Infantry.
Second Lieut. HENRY L. McCORKLE, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Tennessee.
Second Lieut. DENNIS M. MICHIE, Seventeenth Infantry. New York.
Second Lieut. WILLIAM A. SATER, Thirteenth Infantry. Ohio.
Sergt. HENRY ANDERSON, Company A, First Cavalry.
Sergt. F. W. SCHOFIELD, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. 560 Grand Street, New York.
Corp. GEORGE L. IMMEN, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. 477 Fourth Avenue, New York.
JOHN BUTLER, private, Company E, Sixth Volunteers.
JAMES HELLEN, Battery A, Second Artillery.
EDWARD HOLLAND, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, 974 Boston Avenue, New York.
—— McCOY, Battery A, Second Artillery.
LEWIS B. SKINNER, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Chester, Morris County, N. Y.
Lieut. W. E. STRIPP, Tenth Cavalry, Brigade Quartermaster on Gen. Young's staff.
A. P. UNDERWOOD, Battery A, Second Artillery.
—— WAGNER, Battery E, Second Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Unofficial.

WASS, Battery A, Second Artillery.
Adjt. Gen. A. L. MILLS, Second Brigade, Cavalry, shot through head.
Col. C. A. WIKOFF, severely wounded, probably fatally.
Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, Sixth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the groin.
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM S. WORTH.
Major AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, Seventh Infantry.
Major MONT, Tenth Cavalry; shot in groin.
Major H. W. WESSELLS, Third Cavalry.
Capt. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM, Sixth Cavalry; shot in leg.
Capt. J. F. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Capt. J. J. BURTON, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in left leg.
Capt. CARPENTER, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Thirteenth Infantry; in the left hip.
Capt. GEORGE A. DODD, Third Cavalry, in the forehead.
Capt. CHARLES DODGE, Twenty-fourth Infantry, District of Columbia.
Capt. M. J. HENRY, shot through hip.
Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER, Third Cavalry.
Capt. JAMES B. JACKSON, Company G, Seventh Infantry, shot in breast.
Capt. J. B. KERR, Sixth Cavalry, in right arm.
Capt. WILLIAM C. McFARLAND, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. GEORGE H. MORGAN, Third Cavalry, Minnesota.
Capt. T. W. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. JOHN B. RODMAN, Twentieth Infantry, shot in neck and shoulder.
Capt. TARBEY, Sixth Infantry, in the leg.

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Capt. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry, wounded in the stomach.
Capt. GEORGE B. WALKER, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, cavalry, shot in scrotum.
Lieut. MALVERN HILL BARNUM, Tenth Cavalry, New York.
Lieut. BOSARO, Seventh Infantry.
Lieut. CHARLES E. FIELD, Seventh Infantry.
Lieut. GROSS, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. JOHN A. HARMAN, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry; shot in spine.
First Lieut. O. B. MEYER, Third Cavalry; in the hip and groin.
Lieut. JULES G. ORD, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. ALBERT B. SCOTT, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. W. C. SHORT, Fifth Cavalry; in right arm and right shoulder.
First Lieut. ARTHUR THAYER, Third Cavalry; in the right hip.
Lieut. WINTHROP S. WOODS, Ninth Cavalry; in the mouth.
Second Lieut. JULIUS F. CONRAD, Troop K, Third Cavalry; shot in the ankle.
Second Lieut. HORACE T. DEVEREUX, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Denver.
Second Lieut. F. A. ROBERTS, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. LYMAN M. WELCH, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, California; sunstroke.
NATHANIEL ACHO, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right thigh.
JOSEPH F. ALTHAUSE, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Brooke Avenue, New York; shot in right ankle.
CHARLES ANDREW, Company K, Seventy-first New York.
WILLIAM ARMS, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in the left leg.
F. BALL, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; in the ankle.
C. AUGUSTUS BARTON, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right hand.
BEER, Battery A, Second Artillery.
PETER BERGMAN, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
JOHN BENNER, Third Infantry shot in right leg.
Sergt. BITO, Battery A, Second Artillery.
—— BLACKMORE, Second Massachusetts.
J. A. BLEDOVE, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in the right foot.
J. R. BURNES, Company C, Sixth Infantry; in the right knee.
JOHN H. BURR, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right hand.
GEORGE P. COOPER, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
E. J. CARROLL, Second Massachusetts.
Corp. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN, Company C, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg twice.
JOHN COMAN COOK, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, 154 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York; shot in right arm.
W. F. CONROY, Ninth Cavalry.
Sergt. CORNFIELD, Battery A, Second Artillery.
PETER J. CUNNINGHAM, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, 780 Second Avenue, New York; shot in right shoulder.
CHARLES P. F. CUSHING, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 322 West Forty-second Street; not known whether dead or wounded.
Sergt. CHARLES W. CUTTING, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, East Orange, N. J.; shot in left forearm.
GIDEON DALRIDGE, Troop B, First Cavalry, shot in the right thigh.
A. DAVOUTT, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; shot in the arm.
Sergt. SAMUEL DEVON; arm fractured.
GEORGE P. DOUGLASS, Company G, Tenth Infantry; run over by cannon.
H. L. DOUGLAS, Troop C, First Cavalry; in the left arm.
T. LOUIS DUTCHBERGER, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, New York City; shot in stomach; recovery doubtful.
L. G. EISEMAN, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York; shot in right arm.
E. H. ERSTIN, Second Infantry.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Tenth Cavalry.
ROBERT E. GANNON, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, Providence, R. I.; shot at base of skull.
Corp. DENNIS GUINEZ, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in left knee.
T. G. A. GUMP, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the foot.
JAMES GUNDS, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry; in the foot.
E. D. HALL, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 305 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.; struck in head by shell.
Corp. WIN HALL, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; in right shoulder and back.
GEORGE T. HARECIG, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 98 Orange Street, Brooklyn; shot in right leg.
THOMAS G. HARDY, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry.
HENRY J. HOLZKAMP, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, New York City.
ALEXANDER HIGGINS, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the thigh.
WILEY HIPSHUR, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; through the foot.
WILLIAM A. HUESTER, Company G, Seventy-fourth Infantry; in wrist.
W. M. HUMBERT, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, 140 Second Avenue, New York; shot in left foot.
CHARLES JAMS, Company L, First Cavalry; in the right leg.
CHARLES JONES, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; hurt by bursting of shell.
CHRISTOPHER P. JORDON, Second Infantry.
FRED JUNSKE, Seventh Infantry; shot in head.
Corp. KEAN, Battery A, Second Artillery.
SINCLAIR KIRBY, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, 692 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, city; shot in left leg.
JACOB KUHLEN, Second Infantry; shot twice, on right of chest and in left leg.
CLARENCE B. LEEDY, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in the back.
Quartermaster Sergeant JAMES S. LONG, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, 298 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.
Trooper LONG; shot through leg.
CHARLES LUDERE, Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, 728 West Forty-seventh Street. New York; shot in right arm.
SAMUEL MacINTYRE, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, 567 West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, New York; shot in breast.
JOHN J. MARA, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 453 Columbus Avenue, New York.
Sergt. JAMES J. McDERMOTT, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York; shot in right shoulder.
JAMES McCLURE, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg.
HENRY McCORMACK, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
Corp. REUBEN S. McNAB, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 447 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.
JOHN J. MILLER, Company K, Eighth Infantry; in the wrist.
JOHN H. MILLER, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 85 State Street, Sing Sing, N. Y.; shot in right shoulder.
MASON MITCHELL, Company K, Rough Riders; shot through right shoulder.
CHARLES MOLKE, Troop E, Third Cavalry; in left arm and left leg.
G. B. OLMSTEAD, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Sing Sing, N. Y.; ankle sprained.
H. R. O'MALLEY, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in the right hand.
JACOB PAUSTER, Troop H, Third Cavalry.
JESSE G. POHALSKI, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, 70 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York; shot in foot.
C. L. POPE, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left thigh.
REVERE, Second Massachusetts.
R. H. RHENAN, Company E, Eighth Infantry; in the right shoulder.
BASIL RICKETTS, San Francisco.
FRANK RIDGELLY, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry; in the left leg.
FRANK A. SHALLER, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, 156 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York; struck in head by shell.
FRED O. O. SHAW, Seventy-first Regiment, Finderne, N. J.; shot in right ankle.
SHORT, Second Massachusetts.
Sergt. MAX SPITZEL, Company —, Seventy-first Regiment. Business address, 47 and 49 Greene Street; left knee fractured.
Sergt. JOHN J. L. TAYLOR, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.
JAMES TURNEY, Company B, Sixth Infantry, in the right leg; also hurt by shell.
J. P. TERRYE, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment. 171 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, New York; shot in right breast; condition precarious.
E. F. THRO, shot in throat.
W. WASHINGTON, Company E, Seventy-fourth Infantry, through the right arm.
HARRY S. WATSON, Company M, Sev-

[illegible]-first Regiment, 2,234 Seventh Avenue, New York, shot in left wrist.

WILLIAM J. TURNER, Company E, Ninth Infantry, shot through head.

Lieut. REUBEN S. TURMAN, Sixth Infantry, shot fatally in spine.

U. S. VALENTINE, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Sing Sing, N. Y., slightly wounded.

— WAGNER, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, shot in leg.

C. J. WEEKS, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Tarrytown, N. Y., shot in right arm.

Sergt. PATRICK WELCH, Company G, Ninth Infantry; in right leg.

LEONARD WESTERBERG, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 329 East Twenty-ninth Street. Shot in left arm.

J. O. S. WHITE, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.

Sergt. L. B. YOUNGS, Seventy-first Regiment, Watertown, N. Y. Shot in left wrist.

IGNATZ ZITUIK, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, 330 East Seventy-third Street. Shot in left knee.

Non-Combatant.

JAMES CREELMAN, newspaper correspondent, New York. Shot in spine.

71ST REGIMENT SOLDIERS.

Men of the New York Command Killed or Wounded Before Santiago.

George L. Immen.

George L. Immen, who lost his life before Santiago, was a son of Luer Immen, a hotel keeper at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, but two blocks from the Seventy-first Regiment's Armory. He joined the regiment three years ago, and was made a Corporal in Company C while the regiment was at Camp Black. He was a graduate in the commercial course in Pennington Seminary, near Trenton, N. J., in the class of 1891, and was at the time he left for the front a clerk in the employ of Gowan, Sayres & Co. He was a member of the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder's Lutheran Church, at Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue. Immen was born in this city on May 9, 1876, and was the oldest of three sons. His father was greatly prostrated at the nws of his son's death, and has been making ineffectual efforts to get definite news as to his fate.

Frank W. Schofield.

Sergt. Frank W. Schofield of Company A, who was killed, is the eldest son of Francis Schofield, who conducts a bakery at 560 Grand Street. He was twenty-five years old, and up to the time of the call for volunteers was associated with his father and brother in business. He enlisted as a private under the first call, and went to Camp Black with the first recruits. Shortly after the muster roll of his company was completed he was made a Corporal; and just before the regiment went to the front he was selected to fill a vacant Sergeant's place. The fact that he was chosen for this latter post was due to his close attention to and observance of military regulations. There seems to be some small doubt as to whether it was this Schofield or another who was killed, for there was another in the regiment, and Sergt. Schofield's father believes it was the other man. He, however, has no information upon which to base this opinion. It is merely a hope.

Edgar Holland.

Edgar Holland, who was reported killed in the advance on the Spanish, was a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment. He was twenty-two years old, and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Holland, at 974 Boston Road. Holland was an electrician, and joined Company H at Camp Black on May 7.

Charles P. F. Cushing.

Charles P. F. Cushing of Company C, reported killed, lived with his mother at 322 West Forty-second Street. He was twenty-two years old, and enlisted at the breaking out of the war with his mother's consent. He told her that he or his brother should go to the front, and as he was the eldest, he asked for the privilege. He was a graduate of the University of Ottawa in 1895, and was employed in the Produce Exchange, having been assured when he enlisted that his place would be kept open for him.

MANY REPORTED WOUNDED.

JAMES S. LONG, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company B, is a native of Philadelphia, where his parents still reside. He boarded at 298 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and has been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment for three years. While the command was in camp at Hempstead, Long was one of the assistants in the Commissary Department. He is thirty-six years old.

Sergt. MAX SPITZEL of Company F was in the Seventy-first Regiment for five years, and was a Sergeant of his company for a year. He is twenty-five years old, unmarried, and is associated in business with his uncle, Jacob Kridel, an importer at 47 and 49 Greene Street.

Sergt. L. B. YOUNGS left his home, in Watertown, at the first call for troops, and, with twelve other members of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, joined the Seventy-first Regiment. He is twenty-three years old and unmarried, and has been a member of the National Guard for five years. He was employed in the office of the Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central Road.

REUBEN S. McNAB is a Corporal of Company C, and lived with his parents at 447 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Claytonville, N. Y., and joined the regiment five years ago. He was made a Corporal just before the regiment left Camp Black for the South. He is unmarried and an only son.

L. G. EISEMAN, is a son of ex-Assemblyman Eiseman, and enlisted in the Seventy-first when the first call was made for troops. He is engaged to be married to Miss O'Neil, of Lake Mahopac.

JESSE GILBERT POHALSKI, who was wounded in the foot, was but nineteen years old, although he gave his age as twenty-one when he enlisted on the first call. He joined the regiment two weeks before it went to camp, and went into Company F, in which there are many other Harlem boys. Young Pohalski lived with his parents at 70 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and was well known in Harlem, having been Vice President of the Kenworth Literary Society of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and having played right guard with the Credendas for several years. He is a graduate of the Night High School of Harlem, having taken honors in English literature, political economy, and chemistry, and at the time of his enlistment was in the employ of Dr. James H. Stebbins, Jr., a chemist of 114 Pearl Street, with whom he was associated since leaving school. Mrs. Pohalski, the boy's mother, while showing great worry for her son's welfare, said last night that she was nevertheless proud that he was one of those on whom the country could depend.

IGNATZ ZITUIK of Company A, Seventy-first Volunteers, was severely wounded in Friday's battle by a Mauser bullet, which shattered his left knee. He has been a member of the regiment for three years, and is known as Henry M. Zitnik to his comrades. He is a wood carver, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Francesca Zituik, at 330 East Seventy-third Street. He is a prominent member of the Bohemian Turn Verein. His mother has greatly worried over his going to the front, and the destitution caused by his act, and on Saturday she was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sanity. The physicians said last night that she would probably recover.

PETER J. CUNNINGHAM of Company L lived at 780 Second Avenue with his brother's family. He was among the first of the recruits to join the Seventy-first when the call was made.

HENRY J. HOLZKAMP, a private in Company A, has had an unfortunate career. His parents are dead, and while an inmate of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Morningside Park, he broke his leg twice. Some time later, while working in a laundry at 2,472 Eighth Avenue, he fell and broke his breastbone and several ribs. He joined the regiment after this and twice thereafter sprained his leg. He also met with a severe accident at the dedication of the Grant Monument and was laid up for some weeks.

HARRY S. WATSON of Company M joined the regiment just before it went to Camp Black. He is twenty-six years old, unmarried, and lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Roos, at 2,234 Seventh Avenue.

JOHN J. MARA was also a member of Company M, and is thirty-three years old. His wife, from whom he is separated, lives at [illegible] Columbus Avenue. He enlisted in the Seventy-first when the call was issued, and wrote to an aunt that he was going [illegible] from the transport conveying the [illegible] there. This was the first intimation [illegible] his relatives that he had [illegible] Regiment during the civil war, and an uncle, D. J. Mara, was a Lieutenant in the same regiment.

LEONARD WESTERBERG, a private in Company C, was born in Sweden and enlisted under the first call. He was married a year ago to Miss Jeannette Ferguson. His mother lives at 329 East Twenty-ninth Street. He was wounded in the arm and is reported as doing well.

FRANK ARCHIBALD SCHALLER was a recruit in Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, having joined the command shortly before it went to camp. He was twenty-one years old, a plumber by trade, and unmarried, and lived with his mother at 156 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. He was wounded by a shell.

ROBERT E. GANNON was born in 1869 in Poughkeepsie, and for three years prior to 1896, when he came to New York, was a member of the Providence, R. I., police force. He has a wife and child who are with his parents in Providence.

JOSEPH F. ALTHAUS is twenty-three years of age, and is a son of Frederick D. Althaus of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Brook Avenue. He has been a member of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, for four years. He is a native of this city, and was educated in Public School No. 90.

O. HENSHAW is about twenty-five years of age. He came from Tarrytown on a second call for volunteers, and joined Troop C on June 11. He is well connected in Tarrytown.

JOHN COWAN of Company C came to this country from England seven years ago. He is thirty years old, and resided at 154 East Twenty-seventh Street. He has no family in this country.

SKETCHES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton G. Hawkins.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton G. Hawkins, who was wounded in the foot while commanding the brigade which repulsed the Spanish sortie on Saturday, is a native of South Carolina. He was appointed from this State a cadet in the Military Academy on July 1, 1852, but was not graduated. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry April 26, 1861, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy May 14 of the same year. His commission as Captain dates from Sept. 20, 1863. He had the honor of declining two brevet commissions. The first was that of Captain, offered him on July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg. The second was that of Major, offered on Oct. 11, 1865. In October, 1883, Capt Hawkins was promoted to be Major of the Tenth Infantry, and on Feb. 17, 1889, was transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry as Lieutenant Colonel. His commission as Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry was executed on Aug. 13, 1894, and on Sept. 15 of that year he was transferred to the Twentieth Infantry. On Oct. 10, 1894, he was appointed Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. At the beginning of the present war he was appointed Brigadier General. Gen. Hawkins is a brother-in-law of Senator Gray of Delaware. Mrs. Hawkins is now at Fort Myer, Va., with many other women whose husbands are at the front.

Major Augustus W. Corliss.

Major Augustus W. Corliss, who was wounded in the engagement before Santiago, reached his present grade in the regular service by promotion from the ranks. He was born in Maine, and appointed a Major in the Rhode Island Cavalry on June 24, 1862. He was honorably mustered out of the service on Oct. 2, and on Dec. 24 of the same year was appointed Major in the Second Rhode Island Cavalry. His appointment as Lieutenant Colonel in the same body was made on Jan. 19, 1863, and he resigned from the volunteer service on July 11, 1863.

After serving as officer of volunteers, he enlisted as a private in Company H of the Thirteenth United States Infantry some time after his resignation, and on March 14, 1865, was made First Sergeant of his company. He was raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry on July 21, 1865, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy on the same day. Lieut. Corliss was transferred in September, 1866, to the Thirty-third Infantry, and went from that organization to the Eighth Infantry on May 3, 1869. He was raised to a Captaincy in the Eighth in May, 1873, and reached the rank of Major on Feb. 4, 1897, when he was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry. His transfer to his present post as Major of the Seventh Infantry was made on Feb. 23, 1897.

Major Philip H. Ellis.

Major Philip H. Ellis of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the advance, entered the volunteer service as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Nov. 11, 1862. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Volunteers May 1, 1863, and a year later was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. At the close of the civil war he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and was appointed from Maryland, his native State, Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry April 27, 1866. Subsequently he was transferred to the Thirty-first Infantry, and reached the grade of First Lieutenant Dec. 28, 1866. He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry Jan. 1, 1871, and in April of the following year was made Captain. His commission as Major was dated Oct. 1, 1895.

Major Richard I. Eskridge.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, who was wounded in Friday's battle, was born in Missouri, and saw his first military service as musician in the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, enlisting Sept. 10, 1861. He was discharged later, and re-enlisted as a private in the Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry on Jan. 9, 1864. On Nov. 17, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, having reached the grade of Captain. He entered the regular army Feb. 23, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. Two months later he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and in September of the same year was transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry. He was commissioned Captain in September, 1873, and Major of the Tenth Infantry April 17, 1897.

Major Theodore J. Wint.

Major Theodore W. Wint of the Tenth Cavalry, one of the officers wounded, was born in Pennsylvania, and first saw service as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, in 1861. He was honorably mustered out of that service as a First Lieutenant, in November, 1864. He enlisted in the regular army as a private in February, 1865, and gained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry on Nov. 24 of that year. In May, 1866, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. His commission as Captain was dated April 21, 1872, and on May 6, 1892, he was promoted to be Major of the Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. George H. Morgan.

Capt. George H. Morgan of the Third Cavalry, who was wounded on Friday, was born in Canada, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Minnesota, June 14, 1876. He was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of cavalry on June 12, 1880, and attached to the Third Cavalry. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and after scouting from October, 1880, to May, 1886, he was engaged against the Ute Indians in the Spring of the latter year. He spent the Summer of that year in the field, and at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, being engaged with the Apaches on July 17. He was later charged with conducting recruits to Texas and en route to and at Fort Verde, Arizano. He was Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of Arizona from March to September, 1884. After further frontier duty at Fort Verde, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry Nov. 26, 1884. His subsequent service was at various posts in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona. His commission as Captain of Company H in the Third Cavalry dates from March 15, 1896.

Capt. Morgan was distinguished as a rifle shot. He was brevetted First Lieutenant on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Big Dry Wash, Arizona, July 17, 1882.

Capt. Morgan has also received a medal of honor for service in this action, when he gallantly held his ground at a critical moment and fired upon the advancing enemy until himself disabled by a shot. At this time he was with Lieut. West's command of Indian scouts and Troop I, Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison.

Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, who was among those killed before Santiago, was born in Indiana and appointed from that State Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers Aug. 16, 1861. He reached the grade of First Lieutenant on Nov. 1, 1862, and was honorably mustered out of the service in February of the following year and re-entered the army on [illegible] Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers with the rank of Captain. In this capacity he served for two years, resigning Jan. 25, 1865. His love of military service drew him back into the volunteer army on April 26, 1865, when he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 31, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed to the regular army with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and attached to the Thirty-fourth Infantry. He was transferred to the Sixteenth United States Infantry on April 14, 1869, and reached the grade of First Lieutenant Aug. 6, 1873. After seeing considerable service against the Indians in the West, he was appointed Captain in the Sixteenth on Sept. 6, 1886.

Capt. William C. McFarland.

Capt. William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, wounded before Santiago, was born in Ohio, and appointed by the President a cadet in the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1868. He was graduated and promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States Infantry on June 14, 1872. His first service was in garrison at Louisville, Ky., where he remained for one year, and was then transferred to the barracks at Lancaster, Ky., and served there until June 8, 1876. His routine of garrison duty in Southern cities was varied, on June 28, 1877, by his being detailed, with his command, to the frontier. His services on the plains extended till June 25, 1881, having been performed in all the principal forts of the Western border.

On July 1, 1881, he was ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, where he staid till June 6, 1883, having been advanced, on July 8, 1882, to the grade of First Lieutenant. He returned to frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, where his command was stationed. His later service was at Camp Peña, Colorado, Texas; Fort Stockton, and San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Du Chesne, Utah. On Nov. 30, 1889, he was transferred to garrison duty at Davids Island, N. Y. He was made Captain of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, his present command, on April 2, 1892.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, who was wounded in the leg in the advance on Santiago, was born in Massachusetts, and appointed from that State a cadet at the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1876. He was graduated on June 12, 1880, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. In the following September he was detailed to frontier duty at the camp on White River, Col., where he remained until August, 1881.

He saw subsequent service at Forts Cameron, Douglass, and Thornburg, Utah.

While on duty at Fort Douglass on June 6, 1886, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and on June 1, 1888, was transferred to Fort Lewis, Col., where he remained until March, 1890. He was made Regimental Quartermaster Feb. 1, 1890, and occupied that post for some months thereafter. He attained his present rank as Captain of Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, on Nov. 19, 1896.

Capt. H. G. Cavenaugh.

Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who is reported wounded in the left hip in Friday's battle, was born in Pennsylvania and began his military record as Corporal in the Delaware Volunteer Infantry on Sept. 2, 1861, and was almost immediately made a Sergeant. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth July 26, 1864. Six months later he was promoted to a Captaincy. On July 12, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry and was transferred to the Fifth Infantry May 19, 1869. He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry on March 30, 1870. He was made a First Lieutenant on Sept. 4, 1871, and was advanced to the Captaincy of Company I of the Thirteenth in August, 1884.

Capt John J. Brereton.

Capt. John J. Brereton, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in New Jersey and appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1873. Upon his graduation, June 15, 1877, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. He served at various posts, including Forts Duncan and McIntosh, Texas; Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Cantonment, North Fork of Canadian River, Indian Territory. On May 20, 1882, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and ordered to frontier duty at Fort Elliott, Texas. His subsequent service has been at the Indian Territory and New Mexico posts. Lieut. Brereton was appointed Captain of Company G, in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, on April 25, 1895, and was at the head of this company when wounded. Capt. Brereton is a member of the Army and Navy Club and the Lotos Club.

Capt. John B. Kerr.

Capt. John B. Kerr of the Sixth Cavalry, who was wounded on Friday last, had notably distinguished himself in service against the Indians. He was born in Kentucky, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy. Brig. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Clarence A. Postley of this city were among his classmates, the former standing at the head of his class. J. B. Kerr was graduated on June 15, 1870, and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry, and almost his entire military service has been performed on the frontier.

Lieut. Kerr spent the Winters of 1870-71 in frontier duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, and the following Summer in scouting. After duty at Indian Territory and Kansas posts, he was detailed to escort the famous Indian prisoners Santan and Big Tree to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the Summer of 1873. He then resumed scouting duty, and on Aug. 1, 1874, was made First Lieutenant. After service at Fort Hays, Kan., he joined the expedition of the Indian Territory, with which he remained until March, 1875. Lieut. Kerr was Regimental Adjutant from September, 1876, to May, 1883. He served at various posts in the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, and Texas.

On Jan. 3, 1885, he was appointed Captain in the Sixth Cavalry, and has since been chiefly engaged in scouting. Capt. Kerr ranks twelfth in the list of cavalry Captains, and has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in command of his troop in action against hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of the White River, near the mouth of Little Grass Creek, South Dakota, on Jan. 1, 1891.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in the region of the heart in the recent battle, was born in Illinois, and appointed from that State to the West Point Academy July 1, 1875. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry, but was transferred to the Third Cavalry three months later. As a cavalryman, the greater part of his service was on the plains. He was conspicuous in the Ute expedition in the Fall of 1879. The next seven years of his service consisted in scouting in Arizona, Texas, and the Indian Territory, being appointed First Lieutenant on Nov. 30, 1883. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry March 7, 1887. Lieut. Ducat was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Nevada, at Reno, in October, 1888. He was advanced to the rank of Captain in his regiment on April 17, 1897. Capt. Ducat is a graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School, and is considered a military tactician of ability.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., of the Tenth Cavalry, who was among the wounded, is a native of this State, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1873. He is a son of ex-Secretary of State John Bigelow. Upon graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry. After performing extensive frontier duty he was detailed to the Military Academy Jan. 1, 1880, as Assistant Professor of French and Assistant Instructor in Tactics. Three years later he was made Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant Sept. 24, 1883, and was detailed in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., for two years, in 1887, being also in charge of the Washington recruiting rendezvous. In 1889 he returned to frontier duty, and on April 15, 1893, he reached his present rank. He led Company E.

Capt. S. H. Lincoln.

Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded on Friday, was born in Massachusetts, and enlisted as a private in the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry at the outbreak of the civil war. He served with valor throughout the war in the First and Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiments, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In February, 1866, he was appointed from Vermont Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and on the same day was promoted to be First Lieutenant. Two months later Lieut. Lincoln was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and in May, 1869, was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. He was made Captain of Company H on March 24, 1878.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst of the Fourth Artillery, who was among the officers wounded, was born in Massachusetts and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Rhode Island July 1, 1868. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry. In August, 1878, he was made First Lieutenant, and was transferred to the Fourth Artillery on June 12, 1884. He recently attained his present rank. Capt. Parkhurst is a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of '92.

Capt. James Fornance.

Capt. James Fornance, who was mortally wounded before Santiago and has since died, was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Illinois in 1867. Upon graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry. One year later he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and reached the grade of Captain in the Thirteenth on Dec. 16, 1889. He led Company F in the battle.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, whose name appears in the list of wounded, is a native of Kentucky, but was appointed to the Military Academy from New York, in 1868. After completing his course he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry, was advanced to a First Lieutenancy in 1880, and in December, 1890, was promoted to his present rank.

Lieut. William A. Sater.

Second Lieut. William A. Sater, who was killed in Lawton's advance on the Spanish centre, was born in Ohio and appointed from Kansas a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, on June 17, 1890. He was graduated on June 12, 1894, and appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry and attached to the Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Capt. James E. Brett.

Capt. James E. Brett of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who was wounded, was born in North Carolina, and began his military career as a private in Company K of the Twelfth Infantry. This was in September, 1870. Soon afterward he was made regimental hospital steward, and served as such until July 13, 1880, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on Dec. 22, 1887, and served for a number of years as Regimental Quartermaster in the Twenty-fourth, and was quite recently made a Captain.

Capt. Charles Dodge.

Capt. Charles Dodge of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who received a wound in the engagement, was born in the District of Columbia and was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School of 1883. He enlisted as a private in the regular army, and on June 14, 1875, was made a Sergeant. His commission as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was issued on Oct. 25, 1875, and he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on June 30, 1883. He was made Captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry on Dec. 4, 1895.

Capt. Theodore Mosher.

Capt. Theodore Mosher of the Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the engagement, was born in Maryland and enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment. He was made a Sergeant in the Signal Corps on Aug. 18, 1870. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in his regiment April 19, 1877, and First Lieutenant on Sept. 22, 1882. His commission as Captain dates from Dec. 29, 1894, since which time he has commanded Company G.

Capt. George B. Walker.

Capt. George B. Walker of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the right leg in the engagement, was born in Indiana, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from his native State July 1, 1868. He was a classmate of Capt. William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, who was also wounded in Friday's battle. Cadet Walker was graduated on June 14, 1872, and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Sixth Infantry. From Oct. 16, 1872, to May 12, 1875, he was on frontier duty at Fort Buford, Dakota, and during some months of that time in 1874 had the duty of acting as escort of the Northern Boundary Commissioners. After service at Forts Rice and Buford and Standing Rock Agency in Dakota, he took part during the Spring and Summer of 1876 in the Sioux expedition. He was also detailed to duty at Fort Peck, Montana.

While in camp on Snake River, Wyoming, he was appointed First Lieutenant on Dec. 15, 1880. From May, 1881, to May, 1882, he was under instruction in military signaling at Fort Myer, Virginia. After frontier duty in Forts Cameron and Douglass, Utah, and Fort Lewis, Colorado, he was transferred to garrison at Columbus. He was made Captain of Company C of the Sixth infantry on Nov. 9, 1894.

Capt. James B. Jackson.

Capt. James B. Jackson, who was wounded in the left breast in the battle, was born in Kentucky and appointed at large to the West Point Military Academy Sept. 1, 1873. Upon graduation he was commissioned additional Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry on June 15, 1877. He was transferred as Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry Aug. 9, 1877. After frontier duty at Fort Shaw, Mont., he saw service in the field during the Summer of 1878. His subsequent service has been at Paris, in Wyoming, Colorado, and Minnesota. He was raised to the grade of First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, April 18, 1884. On Dec. 22, 1896, he was made Captain of Company G, at whose head he was fighting when wounded.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert of the Sixth Infantry, who was among the wounded, was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed from that State First Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry Sept. 21, 1861. He reached the rank of Captain April 1, 1865, was promoted to be Major of the Seventeenth Infantry in April, 1890, and on May 18, 1893, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Malvern H. Barnum.

Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, who was wounded before Santiago, was born in this State and was appointed by the President to the Military Academy July 1, 1882. He is a son of the late Gen. Henry A. Barnum of Syracuse, N. Y. At the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, thirty-six years to a day before the attack on Santiago, Gen. Barnum, who was the Major of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, was reported to have been killed. His young son was born about this time, and as later reports showed that the father was alive, though badly wounded, the boy was named in honor of the battle.

Cadet Barnum was graduated and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Cavalry on July 1, 1886. Since then he has been on frontier duty and detached service at various posts in Texas and Colorado. Lieut. Barnum was promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry on April 7, 1893. In March, 1894, he was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. Since Aug. 31, 1895, he has been regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Barnum is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1893.

Lieut. W. H. Simons.

Second Lieut. William H. Simons of Company E, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the advance at Santiago, was born in South Carolina, and appointed from that State to the army in October, 1891, as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of '93.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, [illegible] the nerves and increases the appetite. [illegible]

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in the battle, began his military career in the ranks. He was born in Vermont, and in May, 1861, entered the volunteer army as a Corporal in the First Vermont Infantry. He took his discharge, however, within three months. On Feb. 1 of the following year he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. He passed through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant in his regiment within a year, and on March 22, 1863, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in his regiment. Two weeks later he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. On Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and on July 28 of the same year he was appointed a Captain in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry in July, 1870, and on May 4, 1892, was promoted to Major and transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel May 23, 1896, and transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. On Aug. 1, 1864, while a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, he was brevetted Captain for gallant services in the battle of Bethesda Church, and during the campaign before Richmond.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Haskell.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Haskell, who was reported wounded in Friday's battle, has been singularly honored for meritorious conduct in his country's service. He was born in Ohio and appointed from that State Captain and Commissary of Subsistence on Feb. 10, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major of Volunteers for meritorious services in his department during the war. He was again brevetted on April 2, 1866, Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for "faithful and zealous service in the Subsistence Department." On July 28 of the same year he began his service in the regular army, being appointed Captain in the Twenty-third Infantry. On Nov. 26, 1866, he received his third brevet commission, that of Colonel of Volunteers, and on Dec. 8 was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, still retaining, however, his rank in the permanent establishment. His appointment as Major of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry was made on June 28, 1892. He was advanced to his present grade as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry on Aug. 27, 1896.

Lieut. R. S. Furman.

Second Lieut. Reuben S. Furman of the Sixth United States Infantry, who has been fatally wounded in the spine while fighting before Santiago, was born in Mississippi, and appointed from that State a cadet in the West Point Military Academy on June 17, 1890, but left the academy before being graduated. He enlisted as a private in the regular army, however, in May, 1893, and was made a Corporal in Company G of the Sixteenth Infantry in the same month. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, Company F, on March 23, 1896.

Lieut. Dennis M. Michie.

Second Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, one of the killed, was a native of this State, and a son of Col. Peter S. Michie, Professor at the West Point Military Academy, and a member of the Century Association and the Loyal Legion. Young Michie was appointed to the Military Academy from New York on Sept. 1, 1888, and upon being graduated was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and detailed to the Seventeenth Regiment on June 11, 1892. He remained with this command until his death.

Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle.

Second Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who lost his life on Friday, was a native of Tennessee, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the army from that State, on Aug. 1, 1891. He was at once attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and served with that command until he fell.

Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy of the Sixth Infantry, wounded before Santiago, was born in Indiana and appointed from that State to the Military Academy on June 17, 1891. On June 12, 1896, he was commissioned additional Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. His commission as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry was dated Aug. 27, 1896, to rank from June 12 of that year.

Lieut. Horace T. Devereux.

DENVER, Col., July 4.—Second Lieut. Horace T. Devereux, reported wounded among Roosevelt's Rough Riders, at Santiago, is a prominent clubman of Colorado Springs and Denver. He enlisted with the Rough Riders as a private, later becoming a Sergeant. Two weeks ago he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Roosevelt. Devereux is a graduate of Princeton and played quarterback with the Tigers for several years. He is thirty years old and unmarried.

Lieut. Albert B. Scott.

Lieut. Albert B. Scott of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the Santiago battle, was born in Texas, but in early life removed to Maryland and was appointed to the West Point Academy from that State June 14, 1876. Upon graduation, four years later, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and attached to the Thirteenth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant and transferred to the Sixth Infantry, March 12, 1890. He was detached from the Sixth and ordered back to the Thirteenth July 20, 1891.

Lieut. R. E. L. Spence.

Second Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence of Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in Georgia, and appointed to the United States Military Academy from his native State. He was graduated June 12, 1893, and was then promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove.

Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove of Company C, Twelfth Infantry, who is reported as having been wounded in the battle before Santiago, was born in California. He enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment as a private in Company E, Jan. 28, 1889. On July 18, 1892, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, Company C.

Lieut. Louis H. Gross.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the hip and left leg, was born in Illinois, and enlisted as a private in Company G of the Fifth Infantry. He was made a Corporal in that company on Oct. 6, 1893. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry on March 2, 1897.

Lieut. John A. Harman.

Lieut. John A. Harman of the Sixth Cavalry, who is reported to have sustained an injury to the spine in Friday's battle, was born in Virginia and appointed to the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1883. Upon graduation he was appointed Additional Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. On July 5, 1887, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the regiment. From September, 1887, to May, 1888, he was on frontier duty at Fort Keogh, Mon., and in the field. He also did frontier service at Fort Riley, Kan. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, on Nov. 10, 1894.

Lieut. John R. Seyburn.

Lieut. John R. Seyburn of the Eighth United States Infantry, who was wounded at Santiago, was born in Maine and enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighteenth Infantry, June 23, 1887. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry Nov. 8, 1890, and on Aug. 7, 1897, made First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, Company C. Lieut. Seyburn is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of '95.

Lieut. Julius T. Conrad.

Second Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, who was wounded on Friday in the ankle, was born in West Virginia, and appointed from the District of Columbia to the West Point Academy on Sept. 7, 1887. He was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of the Third United States Cavalry on June 11, 1892. On July 2 of that year he was made Second Lieutenant of Troop K, to rank from June 11, 1892.

Lieut. J. N. Augustin, Jr.

Second Lieut. Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., who was wounded in the side and arm on Friday, and is since reported to have died of his injuries, was born in Louisiana. He was appointed from that State to West Point on June 17, 1891, and upon being graduated, June 12, 1895, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Company F of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, who was wounded on Friday, was born in Illinois, and appointed from his native State to the West Point Academy July 7, 1892. On graduation, in June, 1897, he was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant of Troop F of the First Cavalry. Lieut. Roberts has been shot through the stomach.

Lieut. Lyman M. Welch.

Additional Second Lieutenant Lyman M. Welch, of Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who sustained a sunstroke near Siboney, was born in California, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy, in June, 1893. He was graduated in the class of 1897 and was promoted to his present rank.

Lieut. Henry G. Lyon.

Lieut. Henry G. Lyon of Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one of the wounded officers, is a New Yorker, and was appointed to the Military Academy from this State in 1886. Upon graduation he was made Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, and in April, 1897, was raised to the rank of First Lieutenant and transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieut. John H. Hughes.

Second Lieut. John H. Hughes of Company F, Fourth Infantry, who was wounded on Friday, was born in New York and appointed from this State to the Military Academy June 21, 1893. He was graduated in June of last year and promoted to be Additional Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry. On Aug. 8, 1897, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourth Infantry.

Basil Ricketts, Private.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Basil Ricketts, who was wounded at Santiago, is a son of the late Gen. John B. Ricketts, and came to San Francisco about ten years ago. He also lived for a time at San José. He was prominent in society and did business as a lawyer and notary. About two years ago he went to South Africa on a mining venture.

James Creelman.

James Creelman, the newspaper correspondent, who is reported to have been wounded on Friday, is a native of Montreal. He came to this city as a runaway boy when twelve years old, walking and stealing rides on the trains. He had a fine soprano voice, and his chief ambition was to cultivate it. This gift drew to him the attention of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, and through that clergyman young Creelman got a job at sticking type in the office of The Church and State, the official Episcopal organ at that time. He learned the printer's trade thoroughly, and later went to the office of the Brooklyn Eagle, where he became the friend of Thomas Kinsella, who was the cause of his abandoning an idea that he could write poetry. Creelman took a course in theology, though he did not intend to become a minister. In 1878 he went on The New York Herald as a reporter. He reported the events of Gen. Custer's death, and later had an interview with Sitting Bull, the noted Sioux warrior. Creelman reported the fight between the Chinese and Japanese at Port Arthur for The New York World, and at that time sat on a log at the scene of the battle and wrote his account of it. Since the war began he has been representing The New York Journal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McPHERSON, Kan., July 4.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited this city destroyed the First National Bank Building, in which were situated the Citizens' State Bank, J. A. Lederer & Co., clothiers; Broughton's music store. Larimer's tailoring establishment, and nearly all the principal real estate and loan offices in the city. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—1,209 First Avenue; D. Laiser; damage trifling.
12:10 A. M.—189 Orchard Street; M. Luster; damage trifling.
1:15 A. M.—743 Tremont Avenue; M. Uhlig; damage, $500.
1:30 A. M.—315 Fifth Street; S. Steingut; damage trifling.
8:20 A. M.—67 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Fitzgerald; damage trifling.
8:25 A. M.—97 Avenue C; D. Herner; damage, $20.
9 A. M.—125 West Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.
9:15 A. M.—313 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. Levy; damage, $500.
10:25 A. M.—2,553 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:35 A. M.—19 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; damage trifling.
12:30 P. M.—74 West Twelfth Street; P. Kihane; damage, $200.
12:45 P. M.—1,694 Third Avenue; L. Wernert; damage, trifling.
12:50 P. M.—Second Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets; Ringler Brewery; damage, $200.
12:55 P. M.—791 First Avenue; A. Reilly; damage trifling.
12:55 P. M.—1,727 Second Avenue; M. Freidman; damage, $20.
1 P. M.—217 Willis Avenue; no damage.
1:10 P. M.—Riverdale Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $20.
1:20 P. M.—104 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.
2:15 P. M.—53 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; M. Prince; damage, $200.
3:30 P. M.—824 Third Avenue; J. Westcott; damage, $200.
3:50 P. M.—185 West Eighty-eighth Street; O. Flagman; damage slight.
4:10 P. M.—2,133 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
4:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue; J. Hunt; damage slight.
4:20 P. M.—27 Whitehall Street; Joseph Petanotto; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—304 Seventh Avenue; H. Defret; damage, $2.
4:35 P. M.—68 Prospect Place; H. Piper; damage, $20.
4:40 P. M.—924 Third Avenue; Onstein & Co.; damage, $10.
6 P. M.—325 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; L. Senora; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—498 Tenth Avenue; J. Duffy; damage, $10.
8 P. M.—161 Avenue B; George Deck; damage, $20.
8:05 P. M.—83 Delancey Street; C. Cracker; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—123 Second Street; S. Nicholas; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—317 East Eighty-fifth Street; Martin Uninger; damage, $50.
8:25 P. M.—137 East Forty-eighth Street; John Binger; damage, $10.
8:40 P. M.—472 Tenth Avenue; John Kent; damage, $10.
8:45 P. M.—211 West Eighty-eighth Street; John Delancey; damage, $5.
8:50 P. M.—75 Third Avenue; Albert Devoer; damage, $30.
9 P. M.—121 Hester Street; Jacob Berson; damage, $5.
9:10 P. M.—67 Rivington Street; Louis Oeiteseim; damage, $5.
9:15 P. M.—32 Ridge Street; Samuel Fritz; damage slight.
10 P. M.—192 and 194 East Seventy-fifth Street; Banfield & Co. and others; damage, $25,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...4:34|Sun sets...7:33|Moon rises...9:02

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....8:43|Gov. Isl'd...8:55|H. Gate...10:44
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....8:55|Gov. Isl'd...9:08|H. Gate...10:57

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 5.		
El Monte, New Orleans..	....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, North Brazil and La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.		
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JULY 7.		
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	....	9:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kennett, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 8.		
A. Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 9.		
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
[illegible] Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers andremain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Arizona, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 5.

Axminster, Gibraltar, June 20.
Cheruskia, Havre, June 22.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 25.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 1.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, June 22.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Cuvier, St. Lucia, June 28.
Excelsior, New Orleans, June 30.
Hilary, Para, June 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, June 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 29.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Bremen, Bremen, June 25.
Buffalo, Hull, June 22.
Chalmette, New Orleans, July 2.
Lahn, Bremen, June 28.
Llandaff City, Swansea, June 23.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Campania, Liverpool, July 2.
Liverno, Hamburg, June 24.
Patria, Hamburg, June 26.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Coleridge, St. Lucia, July 2.
Michigan, London, June 27.
Munificent, Gibraltar, June 25.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

La Bretagne, Havre, July 2.

Arrived—Monday, July 4.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Maria, Jam., June 28 and Port Antonio 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Newberne, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demarara June 21 and St. Croix 27th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Rodham, Tampico, &c., June 12, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:02 A. M.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Goodrich, Manchester June 17, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 3d.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam June 20, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Cumeria, (Br.,) Goodall, Rio Janeiro June 12, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Antilia, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau June 30, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Avalon, (Br.,) Orchard, Pilleys Island June 28, with ore to Pim, Forwood & Kellock—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Jamison, Southampton June 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Milestone, Rotterdam June 19. To C. P. Sumner & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 4, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for ——.

Spoken.

Ship Nederland, (Dutch,) Brouwer, from New York for Anjer, was spoken June 18 in lat. 36, lon. 34.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from Bristol for New York, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Hull for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, sld. from Shields for New York July 2.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, sld. from Trieste for New York June 28.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, sld. from Lisbon for New York June 28.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Fort Espuria to-day.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp July 2.

SS Oilfield, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Antwerp July 2.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Stoermer, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Chester, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Southampton, arr. at Queenstown at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hatteberg, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Fallodon Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffels, from New York via Hongkong, &c., arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Montgomery, (Br.,) Capt. Jobson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point July 2.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

The Standard Brand of the best Whiskey is Hunter Baltimore Rye. 10 Years Old.

TRADE MARK

If anything ails your Skin, Scalp, Complexion, or Hair, call on or write Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York. Consultation free; charges moderate. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, sold everywhere, 25c. each. Book on Dermatology free.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER. DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 14 East 19th St.

The Wanamaker Store

Inexpensive Gowning

Further News of Dress Fabric Reductions

SUMMER Dress Goods, light and cool and dainty, rich with all that the trained taste of unnumbered artists can give them, the very essence and being of summer-time gowning, with prices mutilated beyond recognition.

We are emptying the Dress Goods Store bodily,—by filling it with discriminating buyers who know good goods and appreciate pretty goods, and recognize bargains when they see them.

Listen to this alluring tale of what was as against what is, in fabric prices:

At 4c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Printed cotton lace Lawns, in floral designs on black grounds.

At 5c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Printed corded Lawns, in floral designs on tinted and white grounds.

At 7c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Fine printed sheer Lawns, in 35 handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds.

At 8c. yd., made to sell at 16c.—Printed Batiste; printing on fine, evenly woven cloth in 40 choice floral and conventional designs.

At 9c. yd., made to sell at 15c.—Printed figured Swiss Mulls, in polka dots, stripes and plaids, in white on grounds of navy blue or black.

At 9c. yd., made to sell at 12½c.—Fine printed Dimities, in 45 handsome designs of small floral effects and in the popular styles of stripes, in pink, light blue, navy blue, black, heliotrope, with white.

At 12½c. yd., made to sell at 25c.—Fine printed Organdie Lawns, in 36 floral and conventional designs on imported cloth.

At 25c., made to sell at 45c.—Silk-and-cotton plaid Madras, in 20 styles of bright colored plaids; copied from choice Lyons silk styles. Unless we told you of the cotton in the weave, they would be taken for all-silk goods. They were designed especially for shirt waists, as a substitue for the more expensive silks. At this price they should last but a day.

A Sale of Imported Jackets and Capes

MARCHING orders have been issued to these. They were brought over as models. There's no further service here for them. They'll serve you well, however, at seashore or mountain home, and in cool evenings. And they're the finest jackets of the season, too—absolutely correct in style. Prices? This list shows how they've been cut:—

At $5—One lot, values up to $15.
At $10—Values in this lot up to $25.
At $15—Values up to $30.
At $25—Formerly sold up to $50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Closing Out Imported Suitings

WE'VE been doing a great business in merchant tailoring, Now there's a clear-up of the certain imported suitings,—fancy cheviots and worsteds. About forty desirable patterns in the lot. A few weeks ago we made suits of these at $35 to $45. We'll make one for you now at $28.50. You'll be perfectly fitted, too. Depend on it.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Knick Knacks and Mantel Fillers

CHEAP things, made cheaper, some worthy of a place on the most important mantel in the house, others especially fit for inexpensive decoration and space filling in Summer homes.

They are vases in Sedgi, Imali, Tokio and the characteristic blue-and-white ware, together with cream jugs, toothpick holders and odd table pieces, tete-a-tete sets, tea pots and such. One-third and one-half prices, that is, from 5c. each to 50c. a set.
Rotunda.

A Chafing Dish for Summer Tourists

THIS is one of the particularly good things that we generally try to control for ourselves. It is a two-pint chafing dish of handsome design, made of copper, heavily nickeled, with an adjustable flame lamp, and all complete. It stows away into the smallest space imaginable for such an apparatus. Everything folds up and packs away within itself, yet it is instantly ready for use. It goes handily into a grip or trunk, and is cheap besides.

Formerly $4.50
Now $3.50

Basement.

Parlor Chairs and Sofas

THIS is an opportunity to procure a few fine odd chairs at little cost. There are about seventy-five sofas, corner chairs and side chairs in this offering, and the reduction in prices are twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. None of the pieces can be duplicated at these new figures, and immediate delivery must be made on all sales. We cannot hold these for future orders. A few prices:

At $12.25—Seven oak framed parlor chairs, seat and back covered in silk Jasper velvets; formerly $21.

At $13—Three imitation mahogany framed parlor chairs, with inlaid lines; seat and back covered with fancy damasks; formerly $22.

At $14.50—Two imitation mahogany framed parlor chairs; seat, back and side arms covered with fancy silk damasks; formerly $24.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GAMES AT BERGEN POINT

E. C. White Wins the Individual All-around Championship.

SHERIDAN A CLOSE SECOND

Eight Hundred People See the Athletic and Cycle Contests Managed by the New Jersey Athletic Club.

The annual athletic and cycle meeting under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club was held at the grounds at Bergen Point yesterday. Despite the heat and the threatening clouds more than 800 people were present.

The chief events of interest were those in the individual all-around championship of the United States. I. K. Baxter and S. K. Thomas, New York Athletic Club; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, and E. C. White, New Jersey Athletic Club, were the contestants.

Sheridan and White took the lead in percentage in the second event, and were never headed by the others. Up to the last event the outcome was undecided, and White managed to win by a close finish in the mile run. The percentages were as follows: White, 5,243; Sheridan, 4,972; Thomas, 4,832; Baxter, 3,915.

In the final heat of the 75-yard run George Hofman, Anchor Athletic Club, 18 yards, finished first in an exciting finish. Thomas R. Fisher, Jr., Yale Athletic Association, who ran from the three-yard mark, and was the practical scratch man, finished third.

The only accident of the day was during the mile novice bicycle race. Charles Keller, Neptune Wheelmen, ran into a spectator who carelessly crossed the track from the clubhouse. Both were considerably shaken up, but soon recovered.

Summary of the Events.

The summaries are as follows:

Individual all-around championship of the United States. Events:

100-Yard Run.—S. K. Thomas, first, percentage 790; E. C. White and I. K. Baxter tied for second, percentage 706; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, percentage 671. Time—0:11 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—R. J. Sheridan, first, 35 feet 11¼ inches, percentage 430; E. C. White, second, 33 feet 6 inches, percentage 352; S. K. Thomas, third, 29 feet 8½ inches, percentage, 170. Baxter did not qualify.

Running High Jump.—I. K. Baxter, first, 5 feet 11½ inches, percentage 836; S. K. Thomas, second, 5 feet 5¼ inches, percentage 648; E. C. White, third, 5 feet 2 inches, percentage 544; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, 4 feet 9 inches, percentage, 384.

880-Yard Walk.—R. J. Sheridan, first, percentage 726; E. C. White and I. K. Baxter tied for second, percentage 651; S. K. Thomas, fourth, percentage 521. Time—3:57 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—R. J. Sheridan, first, 102 feet 8 inches, percentage 501; E. C. White, second, 96 feet 6¼ inches, percentage 437; I. K. Baxter, third, 65 feet 6 inches, percentage 45; S. K. Thomas, fourth, 63 feet 9 inches, percentage 24.

Pole Vault for Height.—I. K. Baxter, 10 feet 1½ inches; percentage, 688, tied with S. K. Thomas for first; E. C. White, third, 9 feet 1 inch; percentage, 486; R. J. Sheridan, fourth, 8 feet 1 inch; percentage, 286.

120 Yards Hurdle (10 flights.)—S. K. Thomas, first; percentage, 730; E. C. White, second; percentage, 680; I. K. Baxter, third; percentage, [illegible]; R. J. Sheridan, fourth; percentage, 490. [illegible]

[illegible] K. Thomas, third, 15 feet 10½ inches. Baxter did not qualify.

Running Broad Jump.—S. K. Thomas, first, 19 feet 1¼ inches; percentage, 574; E. C. White, second, 18 feet 10 inches; percentage, 548; R. J. Sheridan, third, 18 feet 9½ inches; percentage, 544; I. K. Baxter, fourth, 18 feet 4½ inches; percentage, 504.

One-Mile Run.—R. J. Sheridan, first; percentage, 572; E. C. White and S. K. Thomas ran a dead heat for second; percentage, 515. I. K. Baxter did not finish.

The Additional Contests.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Eccles Scott, Bayonne, first; D. J. Quill, N. J. A. C., second; M. Kennedy, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—2:38 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Eccles Scott, Bayonne, first, (180 yards;) W. M. McCalley, N. J. A. C., (20 yards,) second; Le Roy See, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—5:08 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—John Bray, N. Y. A. C., (10 yards,) first; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 yards,) second; J. H. Wray, Anchor A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—1:55 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) first; M. J. Cregan, N. W. S. A. C., (24 yards,) second; C. T. Myers, N. J. A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:49 4-5.

One-Mile Novice Team Race.—The Catholic Institute team, Rankin, O'Donnell, Proudford, and Egan of Jersey City, had a walkover. Time—4:08 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—James Sheran, N. J. A. C., (85 yards,) first; J. F. Molloy, unattached, (60 yards,) second; G. M. Trade, Knickerbocker A. C., (50 yards,) third; J. F. Cregan, Princeton, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:24 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—A. S. Black, Jersey City, first; W. H. Caldwell, Jr., N. Y. A. C., second; Tremayne Forbes, Sea View Harriers, third. Time—2:10 4-5.

Seventy-five-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat: G. Hofman, Anchor A. C., (18 yards,) first; C. W. Demming, Lakewood, N. J., (17 yards,) second; T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale A. A., (3 yards,) third. Time—7 4-5.

ORANGE'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Many Contestants in the Middle States Championship Games.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—There was a big field of contestants in the Middle States championship tennis tournament, begun to-day on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, South Orange. The tournament will be continued to-morrow and following days, and the winner will have the privilege of challenging W. A. Larned, who is now with the army in Cuba, for the Middle States championship. The scores to-day were:

First Round.—Edward Lyman, Orange, beat J. Pearce, Orange, 6—1, 6—1; Leo Ware, Harvard, beat Wilbur Kyle, Orange, 6—1, 6—1; George H. Miles, Jr., Orange, beat R. H. Carleton, Harvard, 0—6, 6—2, 9—7; H. W. Hague, Orange, beat E. A. Stroud, Marion C. C., Philadelphia, by default; Richard D. Stevens, Orange, beat F. D. Little, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2; S. E. Denby, Orange, beat E. R. Welles, Morristown, 6—3, 6—2; Stephen C. Millett, New York T. C., beat W. T. Clothier, Marion C. C., Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—1; E. H. Woodward, Morristown, beat A. L. Marsh, Orange, 6—0, 6—0; Alfred Codman, Longwood C. C., beat C. E. Grelle, Orange, 6—2, 6—0; Ralph McKitterick, Harvard, beat Holcombe Ward, Orange, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Dwight Davis, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—3, 8—6; M. B. Whitman, Harvard, beat Irving Giffin, Orange, 6—2, 6—2; W. P. Conway, Orange, beat F. W. Fort, Orange, 6—3, 6—1; M. E. P. Fischer, New York T. C., beat Milton Ruggles, Orange, 6—2, 6—3; Montgomery Ogden, Orange, beat Dean Emery, Lenox T. C., 6—2, 6—3.

Manhattan State Hospital Games.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July sports were held this afternoon on the Manhattan State Hospital grounds, and were witnessed by several hundred people from New York, Brooklyn, Babylon, Bay Shore, and Islip. On the grand stand were seated W. L. Parkhurst, State Commissioner of Lunacy; General Superintendent A. E. MacDonald, Commissioner George Hilliard and wife, Dr. G. A. Smith and wife, and several other prominent guests from New York and Brooklyn. Over 1,000 patients and 100 attendants took part in the games. Music was furnished by the [illegible]

HAMBURG'S VICTORY

Hanover's Great Son Won the Realization.

HE IS MORE THAN A SPRINTER.

Enthusiasm at Sheepshead Over Cervera's Capture.

Jean Bereaud Added Another Stake to His Credit—The Steeplechase Proved a Farce.

Fleet-footed Hamburg, the idol of the racing world of a year ago, ran his way back into the hearts of his fickle admirers yesterday when to an accompaniment of rolling thunder and in a heavy rain he galloped home the winner of the rich Realization Stakes, the richest prize that the Coney Island Jockey Club hangs out for the three-year-olds of the year. The running was a mile and five-eighths, which the victor covered in 2:51 1-5. For his victory in this—one of the few races in America in which the stamina and speed of the thoroughbred are put to an extreme test—all credit is due to the game speedy son of Hanover and Lady Reel, but although those who saw him win gave him his full meed of praise without stint they were not without feelings of disappointment after the race. They had expected to see one of those grand, game struggles that only high-class thoroughbreds can show, and instead they saw a procession, with Hamburg cantering home an easy winner, and with his former stable companion Plaudit, the winner of several Derbys this year, struggling in vain to get up to a point where his defeat would seem a respectable one. They saw the horse that had been classed up to that time as only a high-class sprinter break down that fallacy for all time, and demonstrate that he is not only a phenomenal thoroughbred but in all probability the best that ever trod the American turf.

Thousands of lovers of horse flesh for hundreds of miles around gathered at the beautiful seaside track to spend the Fourth of July, and they were looking for pyrotechnics or anything else of a spectacular nature. They were gratified in the case of the first desire, for the day's racing had not begun when long black clouds rolled across the sky, and it became evident that the Realization would not be run on a dry track. Then the black clouds were rent asunder by zigzag flashes of lightning, the thunder roared out like so many of Admiral Sampson's guns belching forth death and destruction to Cervera's fleet, and in a manner that reminded every one that the country's army and navy were fighting under a tropical sun.

Cheers for Sampson's Victory.

Then there came a few big splashes that warned those on the lawn to hurry back to the shelter of the grand stand, but before some had reached that haven the rain came sweeping down as if from a cloudburst, and in a few minutes the track was soft and sloppy. Again the thunder rolled, and volley after volley reverberated over the track, but it was unheeded now, for a notice had been posted on the bulletin board announcing the capture of Admiral Cervera and the destruction of his fleet, and that news was productive of joy that could not be dampened by a Niagara of rain.

Men and women rushed out to read again the glad tidings—the women regardless of what a trip in the downpour meant to their dainty gowns, and the men feverish and bareheaded, and with all thoughts of speculation thrown to the winds. They read again the message on the blackboard, and then there went up from 10,000 throats the loudest, happiest shout the track has ever known. Interest in the coming struggle between the equine kings was cast aside, and the shouts deadened the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" that Lander's Band had struck up. The music brought an end to the shouting, and many joined in singing the battle song.

A racing crowd is as fickle as a schoolboy, and in a few minutes the excitement had been subdued, and the crowd gave its attention to the sport of the day. But the enthusiasm over a Nation's victory cropped out again later in the day, when the capture of 1,300 Spaniards was announced, and Leader Lander headed his band and marched around the lawn, through the betting ring, and through the grand stand, playing National airs. Hats went sailing skyward through the rain, and men and women followed in the wake of the musicians, singing the National airs.

The first three races were run off, and then came the second half of the Double Event, which was won last year by Hamburg. Sydney Paget's colt, Jean Bereaud, who has found his way into the hearts of the racing public this year, as Hamburg did a year ago, was looked upon as a certain winner, barring accident, and in him the hopes of his admirers were realized. His victory was as easy as was that of Hamburg, although he did not win by as much as the latter, for he was never in danger, and led his field from start to finish, winning by a length and a half. There is nothing more to tell of the race, for not one of the five who struggled behind him could come up to his flanks, and they had to content themselves with making a fight for place honors, in which struggle Ethelbert managed to beat Glenheim by a head. The race was run in a steady downpour of rain, as were all of the others of the afternoon.

Hamburg Made Ready.

When Jean Bereaud was being led into the paddock to be cooled out after the race, the blaze face of another thoroughbred turned in his stall, as if in congratulation, that he should have had such a worthy successor as a champion two-year-old. The blaze face was that of Hamburg, who was being prepared for his race, the next on the programme. By his side was "Billy" Lakeland, who has watched over and guarded and trained him since he was purchased so mysteriously by Marcus Daly last Fall, and who thinks of him as he did of Domino and the other great horses he has trained. Lakeland lavished on Hamburg all the love of a parent for a child, for the trainer felt that in a few minutes his charge was to redeem himself in the eyes of the racing public, and that he would set at rest the belief that Hamburg was nothing more than a sprinter.

When he made his first appearance of the year Hamburg was ignominiously beaten before seven furlongs had been covered. But Lakeland knew his capabilities, and hence his confidence, as he laughed disdainfully when asked by friends if Hamburg could go the route.

Thousands of Dollars Wagered.

It was one thing to expect Hamburg to win a mile race, but quite another to ask him to go a mile and five furlongs with horses of known staying abilities. But in spite of all of these things Hamburg was made the favorite, and thousands of dollars were wagered on him.

At last the finishing touch was given him, and Sloan, after a last word of caution from Lakeland, mounted. Then he joined in the parade, which started out of the paddock gate. Handball, another son of Hanover, led the way, and Hamburg followed him. Even in the rain his glossy coat seemed to shine like satin, but none the less handsome was his former stable companion Plaudit, who came next. The Huguenot, the big brother to Henry of Navarre, followed, and then came George Boyd, Lakeland's own candidate, and, last of all, Latson. The procession moved slowly to the sixteenth pole, and then the single file broke and they cantered away to the post.

John E. Madden, who sold Hamburg, was standing under an umbrella at this point, and his sharp eye took in the points of all of the horses as they passed. He looked affectionately at Plaudit, but there was something akin to the same feeling in the glance he cast at Hamburg. He thought, perhaps, of the fortune in stakes and bets, as well as the reported sum of $40,000 which Marcus Daly paid him, all of which Hamburg brought him, but he was stubborn in his belief that he had the better horse.

"I will win the Realization sure," he said, "for if ever a horse was fit, that colt of mine is, and good, game, and speedy horse as Hamburg is, he will surely be beaten. He is a wonderful sprinter, but Plaudit will [illegible]

[illegible] it will be all [illegible]

Off in a Downpour.

There was not much delay at the post, for the jockeys did not relish the steady downpour, and there was not much shifting about for an advantage. The clouds hung lower than ever, and the colors could scarcely be distinguished at the starting point up the chute, but suddenly the big gilt ball on the pole at the starting point dropped, and another shout went up from the spectators.

"There off!" was the cry, and 10,000 necks were craned and 20,000 eager eyes tried to pierce the semi-gloom of the chute. There was an indistinguishable blur of color up the track, with something in a bright-colored jacket in front, and as the turn to the stretch was approached it was seen to be the green and red of the Thompson brothers, carried by Spencer on The Huguenot. This was a matter of astonishment to most of the spectators, for they had figured that if Hamburg could win he must win from the front all the way, depending on his marvelous flight of speed to make a pace that would break the hearts of the others. But The Huguenot continued to lead down past the field, and then to the half-mile point in front of the grand stand, when the white nose of Hamburg passed his, and in another second Sloan had taken the lead with him.

He rushed past the representative of the Thompson brothers, and as the turn near the paddock was reached he began to open up a gap of daylight. Latson and Handball were pegging away in the slushy going, in the rear, and a short distance before them was George Boyd, half a length behind Plaudit.

The further Hamburg went the greater became the distance between him and The Huguenot, and when once the field was straightened out on the back stretch it was apparent that The Huguenot had had enough. The pace was a hot one, considering the slippery condition of the track, for the half mile had been covered in 49 4-5, and the three-quarters in 1:17, but it was not too hot to stop Plaudit from making a struggle. Hamburg was going along freely, and Plaudit had reached The Huguenot and shaken him off. He set sail for the flying leader then, but he might as well have been chasing the will-o'-the-wisp.

Hamburg an Easy Winner.

Sloan had taken a steadying pull on his mount, and from then on there is nothing to tell of his performance except that he galloped home an easy winner by three lengths. But Plaudit, game and dogged, never gave up the struggle, and pushed on in the mire as well as he knew how. Sims saw, once the stretch was reached, that he had the others beaten, but he realized also that to catch Hamburg was a hopeless task, so instead of breaking the game Plaudit's heart he eased him up a bit. George Boyd had passed the tired Huguenot, and finished third, ten lengths behind Plaudit.

The Steeplechase.

The Coney Island was likened by some to a comedy of errors, but it was more a farce of mismanagement on the part of some of the jockeys than anything else. Royal Scarlet, the favorite, might easily have won the race, but English, who rode him, took him outside of the course, and then took him back again to correct his mistake. By the time he got to the right course, the others were half a mile ahead of him. English sent the favorite after the field, and by the time the last circuit was made Royal Scarlet was up with them. But the effort was too much for him, and he was too tired to finish well, and cantered in last. The finish was an exciting one, and was won by a head by Decapod from Trillion, but Decapod was disqualified for going out of the course, and first place was given Trillion. Red Pat finished third, and was placed second, and Mars Chan, who also went out of the course, finished fourth, but was also disqualified, and third money was given Royal Scarlet.

The other races of the day are sufficiently explained in the summaries herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners during this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.
1—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Constantinople, 122 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1........(Murphy)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 102, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1........(Maher)
3—Momentum, Goughacres Stable's b. c., 107, 5 to 1........(Spencer)
Kinnikinnic, 123, 4 to 1, (Irving;) Sensational, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lady Marian, 107, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Murillo, 107, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Rotterdam, 118, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Blissful, 102, 50 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Fleeting Gold, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished in the order named.
*Left at the post.
Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:48 2-5.
1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Merry Nell, 94 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1........(O'Connor)
2—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 3, 94, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2........(Dupee)
3—Mount Washington, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 4, 103, 5 to 1........(Songer)
King T., 106, 5 to 1, (Maher,) and Prince Auckland, 89, 7 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.
1—Belmar, W. C. Smith's gr. h., 6 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5........(Murphy)
2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 126, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5........(Spencer)
3—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's blk. g., 5, 109, 4 to 1........(Songer)
Hanwell, 113, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Central Trust, 115, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Mont d'Or, 124, 10 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.
*Broke down.
Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Second half of the Double Event, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $100 each. Guaranteed cash value, $5,000, of which $750 to second and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.
1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Paget's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 129 pounds, 2 to 5 and out........(Sloan)
2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 129, 9 to 2 and 7 to 10........(Taral)
3—Glenheim, J. E. Madden's br. c., 129, 20 to 1........(Sims)
Marblehead, 114, 60 to 1, (Hamilton;) Armament, 122, 60 to 1, (Spencer,) and Manuel, 114, 7 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Realization, for three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $100 each, starters to pay $250 additional, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000, with two-thirds of the starting money, to second, and $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money to third. One mile and five eighths. Time—2:51 1-5.
1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's b. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 122 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2........(Sloan)
2—Plaudit, John E. Madden's br. c., 122, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5........(Sims)
3—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 112, 30 to 1........(Hamilton)
The Huguenot, 122, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Handball, 122, 20 to 1, (Williams,) and Latson, 112, 50 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a canter by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners during this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 4-5.
1—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Meriden, 99 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1........(Songer)
2—Full Dress, J. D. Smith's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5........(Dupee)
3—Mai, John Sanford's b. f., 105, 5 to 1........(Spencer)
Lepida, 99, 8 to 5, (O'Connor;) Loiter, 99, 8 to 1, (Thompson;) Gadfly, 101, 50 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Incandescent, 99, 8 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Time—5:33 2-5.
*Decapod, James W. Colt's b. g., aged, by Sir Modred-Christine, 139 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5........(Chandler)
2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 153, 3 to 1 and even money........(Callahan)
3—Red Pat, J. P. Dawes's ch. g., aged, 160, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1........(McInerney)
*Mars Chan, 142, 7 to 2, and Royal Scarlet, 156, 9 to 5, (Veitch,) also ran and finished as named.
*Disqualified for running outside of the course and the others moved up accordingly.
Won in a drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

Trotting Races Declared Off.

The much-talked-of match between the Brooklyn harness fliers Crescent and Thelma, scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Parkway Driving Club's track, did not take place. Thelma was discovered in the morning to be lame, and the race was postponed indefinitely by mutual consent.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of the Fairview and Avondale Studs Disposed Of.

A sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Fairview and Avondale [illegible]

Edenia
Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

yearlings that brought $200 or over are as follows:

Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Adalia, by Jils Johnson; J. Kneale	$200
Bay colt, (brother to Refugee,) by Exile-Bracken, by Fechter; M. Murphy	3,000
Chestnut colt, by Pessara-Bradwick, by Mr. Pickwick; M. Murphy	850
Chestnut colt, by Cheviot-Carmen, by Fiddlesticks; O. A. Jones	300
Bay colt, by Miser-Cruiskeen, by Highlander; M. Murphy	325
Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Fidele, by Alarm; T. Sloan	1,550
Chestnut colt, by St. Blaise-Ida K., by King Alfonso; W. Walker	800
Chestnut colt, by Rey del Rey-Jersey Queen, by King Alfonso; E. Johnson	200
Brown colt, by Cheviot-Khiva, by Khartoum; G. C. Bennett	400
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Krick, by Buckden; Sydney Paget	450
Bay filly, by Cheviot-Miss Cody, by Billet; M. Clancy	400
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Monte Rosa, by Mr. Pickwick; G. C. Bennett	2,000
Bay colt, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, by Quicklime; Regina Stable	225
Chestnut colt, by Miser-Olga, by Muscovy; M. Murphy	950
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Porcelain, by Sir Modred; W. H. Raoul	600
Chestnut colt, by Miser-Ray o' Light, by Rayon d'Or; W. H. Clark	250
Chestnut colt, by Exile-Sarmienta, by Long Taw; W. H. Clark	500
Bay colt, by St. Blaise-Soncy Lass, by Mortemer; W. H. Raoul	800
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Sumatra, by Saxon; W. H. Raoul	500
Bay colt, by Quicklime-Venice, by Farandole; Regina Stable	275

RAINES LAW VIOLATION.

The Hearing in the Case of Thomas F. Baldwin Before Magistrate Deuel—Baldwin Held for Trial.

Thomas F. Baldwin, who keeps a Raines law hotel at 874 Second Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, for violation of the Sunday law.

Detective White, of the Fifty-first Street Police Station, who had arrested Baldwin, told the Magistrate that the liquor dealer had ten rooms in his place, complying with the provisions of the law, but, in addition, he had fourteen families, and it was for that that he had made the arrest. It further developed that the families mentioned had been tenants before the place became a hotel, and had given to Baldwin bills of sale on all their property, and had then continued to live there just as before, buying their own coal, cooking their own meals, and doing their own washing—living, in fact, just as do other dwellers of tenements that happen to have saloons attached.

Thomas J. Fennell, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, who defended Baldwin, argued that his client had complied with the provisions of the law. He was the owner of everything in the house, he said.

"Do these families transact their own business and do their own housekeeping in their suites of rooms?" asked Magistrate Deuel.

Baldwin replied that they did, and then Magistrate Deuel said it was a violation of the law.

"But the same thing is done at the Hotel Majestic, the Empire, and other family hotels," said the lawyer.

"I can't help that," said the Magistrate. "It is a violation, and if the hotel people are brought before me on such charges I shall hold them for trial. If Baldwin will discontinue I will discharge him this time."

Fennell, however, declared that his client would continue, and Baldwin was held in $1,000 for trial.

Magistrate Deuel, in speaking about the case last evening, said there was no similarity whatever between a hotel or family hotel and a Raines law hotel like Baldwin's. "The law says," continued Magistrate Deuel, "that a hotel shall mean a building regularly used and kept open as such for the feeding and lodging of guests who are able and ready to pay for their entertainment. It is not absolutely necessary for the guests of a hotel to board there. They can take their meals outside, but they are supplied with service and attention. The only other dwellers, it is provided, shall be the family and servants of the hotel keeper.

"I did not find it necessary to ascertain whether the bills of sale of the tenants of Baldwin's house were bona fide or not, but these tenants were not guests in any sense of the word, but dwellers, like the dwellers of other tenements, and I so decided.

"I have made similar decisions in three or four other cases, and the counsel agreed with me and promised that their clients would discontinue their Raines hotels."

ERIE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Engineer Narrowly Escapes Death—Fireman and Baggagemaster Stunned and Cut.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 4.—A locomotive on the Erie Railroad exploded at Essex Falls, the terminus of the Caldwell branch, this morning. It was completely wrecked. The engineer, fireman, and baggagemaster were stunned and slightly injured. How the engineer escaped death is unexplainable.

The engine was attached to two passenger coaches, and was to make the 7:35 trip to New York. Shortly after 7 o'clock William Mitchell, the engineer, and William Marks, the fireman, boarded the engine and coupled to the cars. They then backed down to the tank to take on water. This was 300 feet from the station at Essex Falls. When the tank was reached, Mitchell stood with his hand on the lever, while Marks climbed back over the coal in the tender to place the water pipe in the opening of the tank. William Lockwood, the baggagemaster, came out on the front platform to see if the couplings and air connections were all right.

Both the fireman and engineer agree in saying that the water showed in the top gauge. The fireman tested the cocks when he reached the engine and found the boiler full of water. The engineer also made the tests when he arrived. Before the fireman could turn the water into the tank there was an explosion, the noise of which could be heard for two miles. The whole engine forward of the cab was wrecked. The top of the cab was torn off and the controlling levers in the cab were broken. Marks was hurled from his position on the tender and landed between the tender and car, on the bumpers. Lockwood was in the act of passing into the car, and was thrown forward upon his face upon the car floor. Mitchell was struck on the head by some flying piece and momentarily stunned. He found himself with one hand clasped on the reversing lever and his other arm thrown about the upright at the side of the cab.

Little remained of the engine except the driving wheels and the forward trucks. The tubes were bent, twisted, and rent, and the whole jacket was torn apart. The smokestack was found 300 feet away. The bell was hurled high into the air, and almost lost itself in soft earth when it fell. Large pieces of the boiler were found fifty yards away. The force of the explosion caused the rails and ties to sink several inches into the earth, and the cars were driven 75 feet backward.

The men could tell nothing of the explosion, except that there was a deafening report, and then they were struck by flying bits of iron. All were more or less cut in this manner.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER SHOT.

He Undertook to Act as Peacemaker at a Quarrel in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 4.—Thomas During and George Paulding became involved in a quarrel in During's saloon, on Division Street, this afternoon, and During drew a horse pistol and fired at Paulding. Michael Barry, who was in the saloon, had just rushed at During to prevent his firing, and as the shot was fired Barry got within the line of fire and the charge entered his abdomen. Dr. Charles Mason dressed the wound, which is a serious one.

Barry, who belongs in South Boston, Mass., is a surveyor and a veteran of two Indian wars. He now belongs to the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers at Camp Townsend, and was on leave of absence since Saturday night. He had no part in the quarrel and was acting solely as a peacemaker. He has been taken to Camp Townsend for treatment there. [illegible]

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win Two Games from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

MORNING GAME WAS CLOSE

In the Afternoon Contest the Locals Were Easily Beaten—Brooklyns Win and Lose in Washington—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	46	23	.667
Boston	40	25	.615
Cleveland	39	25	.609
Baltimore	37	25	.597
Chicago	38	29	.567
Pittsburg	34	31	.523
New York	31	33	.484
Philadelphia	27	33	.450
Brooklyn	27	35	.435
Washington	26	39	.400
Louisville	22	46	.324
St. Louis	23	46	.333

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Boston, 6; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 1.
Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 2.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Boston, 10; New York, 3.
Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 12; Pittsburg, 7.
Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

The New York team was outplayed in both games at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The morning game was closely contested, but the afternoon game was never in doubt after the third inning.

About 7,000 faithful "footers" went to the grounds to witness the afternoon game, despite the heat and the threatening storm. They were, however, treated to a very unsatisfactory exhibition on the part of the New York team, and if it had not been for the grand exhibition given by the champions the game would have been dull and uninteresting. The heavy batting and brilliant fielding of the visitors were worth the price of admission, and the secret of the Bostons' success was plainly demonstrated. They played well together and hit the ball when hits were needed. The New Yorks, on the other hand, played listlessly, and all through the game displayed a tired feeling. The storm that came up while the Bostons were at the bat, in the seventh inning, was welcomed by everybody, as it put an end to the game before the local players were further disgraced.

Rusie essayed to pitch for the locals. He had everything in his favor in the way of a hot day, as the big fellow is at his best when the weather is warmest. He began very favorably, the first two batters being easily retired. Then came two hits, but he managed to shut off all chances for runs until the third inning. Then the champions began to gauge his delivery, and from then until the rain came Rusie's curves had neither terror nor mystery for the opposing batsmen, and they hit the ball almost when and where they pleased. Indeed, Rusie was probably never hit so hard in three innings as he was yesterday. Manager Anson evidently saw that the local team's case was hopeless after the fourth inning, and he did not make Rusie suffer the humiliation of being taken out of the game. Nichols was in good form and held the New York's safe at every stage of the game. Tiernan and Hartman were more fortunate at the bat than the other members of the New York team. The former was at bat three times, and was twice given his base on balls, while the other time he hit the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run. Hartman made two hits, one of which resulted in a run.

The Bostons did some fine fielding behind Nichols. The work of Collins at third base was particularly good. Long and Lowe also cut off several chances to score. Collins took a conspicuous part in the batting. He came to the bat four times, making as many base hits. Gleason and Davis did some good fielding. When the game was stopped on account of rain, in the first half of the seventh inning, two men were out. After waiting the stipulated thirty minutes for the rain to cease the game was called and reverted to the sixth inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stivetts, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0
Duffy, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	4	1	5	0
Stahl, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Yeager, c.	2	2	2	0	0
Nichols, p.	2	2	1	1	0
Total	10	17	18	8	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	5	1	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	4	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	3	1
Gettig, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	2	3	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	1
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	3	6	18	12	3

Boston........0 0 4 5 1 0—10
New York......0 0 1 0 1 1—3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Stolen base—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Stahl, Long. Three-base hit—Nichols. Home runs—Yeager, Tiernan. Double plays—Davis and Joyce; Warner, Davis, and Hartman; Rusie, Davis, and Joyce. First base on errors—Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Rusie, 1. Sacrifice hit—Stivetts. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Nichols, 2. Wild pitches—Rusie, 1; Nichols, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

The Morning Game.

About 3,000 persons saw a close game yesterday morning. The locals made a bold bid for victory in the eighth inning, and came within one run of tying the score. Up to that inning Willis, the Boston's pitcher, had proved a decided puzzle to the local batsmen. Seymour began the inning with a two-base hit, and when Van Haltren sent a single into right the crowd began to yell. The noise had a demoralizing effect upon Willis, and he gave Tiernan a base on balls, and then hit Joyce with the ball. Capt. Duffy would not take any more chances with Willis, and Nichols was called on to relieve him. A base hit by Davis brought in two runs. Davis, however, tried to reach second on the hit and was retired. This stupid base running cost a run, as a wild pitch immediately following allowed Joyce to score and would have enabled Davis to reach second and to score later on Gettig's hit. Davis helped to lose the game in the fourth inning as well as in the eighth, when his poor throwing enabled the Bostons to score two runs. McCreery's error in the fourth also helped the Bostons to a run. Davis's poor work in the field and on the bases, however, was in a measure offset by his good batting, his two hits sending in three runs.

Seymour was not very effective against the Bostons, who made their hits when they were most needed. He would have won his game, however, with proper support.

McCreery was released by the New York Club after the morning game. Gettig will probably play in right field until a new fielder is secured. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	2	4	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	5	2
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
McCre'y, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
Gettig, rf.	0	2	0	0	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Warner, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	2	2	1
Total	5	7	27	12	5

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stivetts, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Duffy, cf.	0	1	6	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Stahl, lf.	3	3	4	0	0
Long, ss.	2	2	3	3	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0
Yeager, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Willis, p.	0	1	3	1	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	12	27	10	0

New York......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5
Boston........0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 x—6

Stolen bases—Yeager, Long, and Collins. Two-base hits—Stahl and Seymour. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 1; off Willis, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan and Joyce. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Nichols, 1; by Seymour, 6. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2; Nichols, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 9. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS BREAK EVEN.

Won the Morning and Lost the Afternoon Game in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Brooklyns won the morning game to-day through an error by Wrigley in the last inning. The afternoon game was won by the Washingtons because of the good pitching of Dineen and timely batting. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gettman, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Anderson, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Reitz, 2b.	1	2	5	8	0
Wagner, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Meyers, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Wrigley, ss.	1	1	2	7	1
Mercer, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	3	6	27	17	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones, rf.	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lach'ce, lf.	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tucker, 1b.	1	1	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hallman, 2b.	1	0	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magoon, ss.	1	2	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryan, c.	1	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunn, p.	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4	7	27	15	[illegible]

Washington........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3
Brooklyn..........0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Shindle. Two-base hits—Shindle, Reitz. Double plays—Hallman, Tucker, and Shindle; Wrigley, Reitz, and Anderson; Magoon and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Struck out—By Mercer, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 8.

AFTERNOON GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Gettman, rf.	1	3	0	0	0
Anders'n, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0
McGuire, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Wagner, cf.	3	2	2	0	0
Meyers, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Wrigley, ss.	2	3	1	3	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	13	27	8	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lachance, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	3	2	1
Ryan, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	5	5	24	11	2

Washington........0 0 1 2 0 2 4 0 x—9
Brooklyn..........3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen base—Anderson. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hits—Ryan, Gettman. Home run—Wagner. Double play—Magoon and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Yeager, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker. Struck out—By Dineen, 8; by Yeager, 3. Passed ball—McGuire. Wild pitches—Dineen, 1; Yeager, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The home team won a game at last to-day. In the morning game the local men batted Hughey hard and won easily. In the afternoon game the home team was outplayed by St. Louis. The score:

MORNING GAME.

Pittsburg.........0 0 0 4 0 2 1 2 x—9
St. Louis.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements.

AFTERNOON GAME.

St. Louis, 12; Pittsburg, 7.

Pittsburg.........0 0 0 3 3 0 1 0 0—7
St. Louis.........2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—12

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 8. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Hastings; St. Louis, Bowerman and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Philadelphias looked like winners in the morning game to-day until the sixth inning, when four singles and a three-base hit and four misplays by the visitors gave the home team 9 runs and the game. In the second inning of the afternoon game the Baltimores took a commanding lead and won as they pleased. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Baltimore.........0 0 0 0 0 9 3 0 x—12
Philadelphia......1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

Baltimore.........2 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—9
Philadelphia......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Clarke; Philadelphia, Donohue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The home team won two games from the Louisvilles to-day. The visitors were easily outplayed in both games.

MORNING GAME.

Cincinnati........0 5 0 0 0 1 0 3 0—9
Louisville........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Louisville, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 0.

Cincinnati........2 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 4—11
Louisville........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Louisville, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn; Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The home team played poorly in the early game to-day, and the Clevelands won almost as they pleased. The afternoon game was an interesting struggle, the home team winning by good hitting and clever baserunning. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Chicago...........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cleveland.........0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 7—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 5. Errors—Chicago, 8. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; Cleveland, Wilson and Criger.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Chicago...........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—4
Cleveland.........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Isbell and Donahue; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Orange A. A. Wins Two Games.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—The Orange Athletic Association won two games from the all-collegiate team to-day. It required ten innings to decide the morning game. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Orange A. A.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1—4
All-Collegiate....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3

AFTERNOON GAME.

Orange A. A.......0 0 2 0 0 3 4 2 0—11
All-Collegiate....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Other Games.

In Wilkesbarre—Montreal, 9; Wilkesbarre, 7. Montreal, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3.
In Buffalo—Toronto, 13; Buffalo, 7. Buffalo, 7; Toronto, 4.
In Rochester—Syracuse, 8; Rochester, 0. Rochester, 6; Syracuse, 0.
In Providence—Springfield, 13; Providence, 3. Springfield, 6; Providence, 5.
In Newark—Paterson, 8; Newark, 7.
In South Orange, N. J.—South Orange Field Club, 26; South Orange Baseball Club, 8.

VIENNA CHESS CONTEST.

Tarrasch Leads Pillsbury and Schwarz Withdraws.

VIENNA, July 4.—The committee of the international chess tournament, now in progress in this city, ordered one point scored for each contestant owing to the withdrawal of Schwarz from the tournament. To-day the players contested the twenty-third round of the tournament in the following order: Walbrodt vs. Trenchard, Alapin vs. Baird, Tarrasch vs. Caro, Schiffers vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Halprin, Blackburne vs. Marocsy, Showalter vs. Steinitz, Schlechter vs. Marco, Burn vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski a bye.

When an adjournment was taken at 2 o'clock Steinitz had beaten Showalter, Schlechter had defeated Marco, and Burn had disposed of Tschigorin.

When play was adjourned this evening it was found that Walbrodt had beaten Trenchard, Alapin had lost to Baird, Tarrasch had disposed of Caro, Schiffers and Lipke and Blackburne and Marocsy had drawn, and Pillsbury had vanquished Halprin.

Here follows the score of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	13	10	Pillsbury	17½	4½
Baird	6	17	Schiffers	11	12
Blackburne	11	11	Schlechter	12½	10½
Burn	13	10	Showalter	9	13
Caro	7	16	Steinitz	15½	7½
Halprin	9½	13½	Tarrasch	[illegible]	4½
Janowski	15½	6½	Trenchard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lipke	13	10	Tschigorin	14	9
Marco	10	13	Walbrodt	12½	10½
Marocsy	13	10			

The twenty-fourth round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Marco vs. Showalter, Steinitz vs. Blackburne, Marocsy vs. Pillsbury, Halprin vs. Janowski, Lipke vs. Tarrasch, Caro vs. Alapin, Baird vs. Walbrodt, Trenchard vs. Burn, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, and Schiffers a bye.

PRAISING OUR FIGHTERS

Gen. Miles and Other Officials Regard the Work of Friday's Battle as Marvelous.

IT REQUIRED TRUE COURAGE.

Disproves the Old Theory that Modern Guns Would Make Fierce Fighting Impossible—How the Regulars Behaved in Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Additional details of the fighting at Santiago last Friday have reached here, and praise for the officers and men who took part in it grows in volume and character. Veteran commanders and men who passed through the fierce battles of the civil war are lost in admiration of the indomitable daring and superb courage of the regulars and volunteers in the opening engagement of the war.

More men fell in the assault on the outer works of Santiago, it is pointed out, than would have been lost in actual combat in a year of the sort of war the Spaniards and Insurgents have been carrying on.

Gen. Miles, speaking of the charges which carried San Juan hill and the slopes of El Caney, as compared with famous charges of the last war, said:

"Nothing finer is recorded in history than the way our men charged the Spanish intrenchments at these points. No infantry charge of the war of the rebellion was more daring or dashing or required more genuine courage. It is a splendid exemplification of the spirit of the American soldier, that men who never before had been in a general engagement where they had to face a furious artillery should have carried heavily defended intrenchments as they did."

An officer of high rank, discussing the charging of the intrenchments on top of San Juan by the regulars and Rough Riders, said:

"It is a marvel how they did it. I have never supposed it to be possible for infantry to charge in the face of modern rapid-fire guns. In former days, the cannon had a range of only a few hundred yards, and when a charging column had received the fire of a battery at that range it could make the dash and stand a chance of reaching the intrenchments before the battery could load and fire again.

"Now, however, with the breechloading, machine, and other improved guns a battery delivers a steady stream of shot and shell for a mile, in face of which it would seem that any column must go down. When you take into consideration that the Spanish batteries at Santiago were directed by expert artillerymen, and that they were admirably placed, their capture is nothing less than a miracle. How our men stood before that awful fire and kept advancing I cannot comprehend. According to all the rules of the military text books they would have retreated."

The oft-repeated assertion that modern weapons of warfare had made war so deadly that nations could not afford to go to war is recalled in the connection only to be discredited. It is pointed out that, while the guns of the present day are far more deadly in their operation, the conduct of the American Army at Santiago has proved that where troops are of the right sort any sort of fire will be faced.

Details of the conduct of the troops in the face of the sortie which Gen. Shafter reported made by the enemy on Sunday night are awaited with keen interest in regular army circles. A night attack is recognized as one of the severest tests of discipline in soldiers, and there is much curiosity to know just how this surprise was made and met.

In the published version of Gen. Shafter's dispatch he is made to say that "a daring sortie the enemy made last night was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the regular troops was magnificent."

There is good reason to believe, however, that what Gen. Shafter did say was that the behavior of the regulars was magnificent. Whether the volunteers were startled into a retreat by the unexpectedness of the onslaught is not known, but such a result, it is urged, would be neither surprising nor discreditable.

ROUGH RIDERS IN ACTION.

Description of Their First Engagement with the Spaniards—How Cuban Invasion Began.

SIBONEY, Cuba, June 24.—We reached Siboney to-day just in time to see Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders drive the Spaniards from a strongly intrenched position. Dead and wounded were being brought down the high hills. These were the casualties of the first fight, when Cubans, Rough Riders, and detachments of the First and Tenth Cavalry (dismounted) fell into the stronghold of the Spaniards.

As I labored up the steep path they call a public highway, I met several Cubans bearing a rude litter, on which lay a dead Cuban. A Mauser bullet had passed through his heart. He had been with the Cuban scouts, ahead of the Rough Riders, and was the first victim, it was said, of the fight. Those who were carrying him away from the field did not know his name.

The troops here are very much distressed over the loss sustained by Col. Wood's regiment. The first news from the firing line was that Col. Wood himself had been mortally wounded. We waited for official confirmation before sending off dispatches, and we supposed we were getting it, when Adjt. Hall of the Rough Riders told a group of us that he saw Col. Wood after he had been stricken down, that he talked with the Colonel for ten minutes, and received from him his dying message.

This seemed conclusive, and a dozen dispatches were sent off stating that Wood had been mortally wounded. Fortunately, Col. Derby, of the Engineers, came from the fight, with positive information that Col. Wood was alive and unhurt, in time for making corrections. So much for the eternal verities in war news.

All the world will have read the dispatches of the short but bloody fight of to-day long before this can be published. The details are few, but sufficiently harrowing. Briefly, the Rough Riders fell into an ambush, either through their own reckless daring and eagerness for a brush with the enemy, or through the untrustworthiness of the Cuban scouts. It appears that they were fully warned. A battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry was on guard duty last night in advance of our troops, and saw the Spanish fires and heard them cutting timber in the dense wood not more than half a mile ahead.

Advance of the Rough Riders.

At 6 this morning the Rough Riders marched, dismounted of course, over the hill and toward the Spanish lines. The Twenty-second men told them of the nearness of the enemy, but they moved on rapidly, athirst for the fray, and passed down into the valley.

In a short while there came from the ravine at the bottom of the deep depression the sharp rattle of musketry. Immediately the fire became hotter, and a fierce exchange, without regularity or intermission, continued for a half-hour. No attempt was made to fire in volleys. Every man aimed at the bush most likely to conceal a foe. The smokeless powder gave no sign of where the next bullet might come from. It did not betray a rifle or a soldier, but did its deadly task in an obscurity as great as that of midnight.

After the first surprise, the Americans, pouring shots into the brush, rushed ahead into the fatal depths of the wood as gladly as if they were going to a feast. There was delirious joy in the faces of the men in that moment of supreme peril, and there was delirious joy in the faces of those, who, fresh from their fiery ordeal and triumph, the glow of victory on their brows, were brought from the field wounded to death.

And why should not these gallant fellows fight joyously and die joyously? They entered the army not as a profession, but to fight our battles bravely, to help win the victory, and then return to their homes. They knew that death is too often the price of the kind of work they set themselves to do. They knew this, and faced death gladly, knowing also that it is sometimes a privilege to die.

The conduct of Col. Wood, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, and of their men cannot be too highly praised. It was brilliant daring. Its only blemish is that it was too daring. Both Wood and Roosevelt refused to seek security by lying down, as they were advised to do. Both stood, faced the enemy, and risked their lives at every step. Roosevelt advanced with bulldog ferociousness straight at the Spanish foe. He held a revolver in each hand, and used them whenever he could.

Now that the Rough Riders have had their christening of fire and blood and lost heavily, although inflicting still severer losses upon the enemy, it is to be hoped that they will not risk so much or try to make fighting a grand drama for the world to watch and admire. The fight of to-day is but the beginning. Worse and far more important fighting must follow soon, and Rough Riders and regulars and all will have have enough to do and opportunity for dying, not in an unnecessary struggle such as this, but in open battle, where more is to be won. It is a pity, I may say here, that these brave fellows did not receive a better title at the blood christening. It is to be regretted that a mere alliterative newspaper quip should cling to them as an enduring name.

The Rough Riders and the First and Tenth Cavalry, who made the fight this morning, are now driving the Spaniards toward Sevilla. Soldiers who have just come from the scene of fight report that they counted at least 100 dead Spaniards. The Cubans say that the enemy is retreating beyond Sevilla and into Santiago.

Lessons of the First Fight.

Two lessons may be drawn from to-day's action. One is that the Spaniards can shoot better than we had been informed. To-day they fired low and with fairly good execution for a short time. If they had fought on as they began, they would have inflicted terrible damage, and this points out the second lesson we have learned to-day.

The Spaniards will not endure a hot fire. They had a large force, apparently 2,000 men, and they were both in an almost impenetrable undergrowth and were strongly intrenched. Yet when vigorously beset by a few hundred of our men they fled. They stung once, but would not fight it out, even when they had every advantage. Probably they feared being cut off and bagged. At any rate, they exercised remarkable prudence. The hills and knolls around Siboney are covered with their deserted blockhouses, not one of which they pretended to defend.

Our troops found at Daiquiri (or Siguas) an unfinished letter. The writer was evidently an officer. He was gravely writing that there was no use sending more troops to defend that point, as the "Yankee pigs" would not dare to attempt a landing. The thunder of our guns put an end to the letter and refuted this unwise counsel, which Gen. Linares would doubtless have rejoiced over if he could have received it.

We leave here to-morrow to join the forces under Gen. Lawton, who has led the advance since we marched out of Daiquiri. He has already increased his fine reputation for skill and vigor, and the troops are expecting much of him. Until Gen. Kent arrives, the forces here, at our base, will be under command of Gen. Hawkins. With him are Gen. Bates and Col. Pearson, who now commands a brigade.

There is much talk to-day among the officers that it may be a week or ten days before we appear before Santiago. Much has to be done, and we have to carry everything on our persons, as there are no wagons, and few pack mules, and little water. Rations for six days are being carried by the soldiers, and the marching, under such circumstances, is very distressing. There is little sickness, however, and no murmur of complaint. The troops are behaving admirably in every respect.

STANHOPE SAMS.

THE LARCHMONT REGATTA.

Two Races Won by the Herreshoff Boat Anoatok.

The initial race of the Larchmont Yacht Club for the season of 1898, which was sailed yesterday, witnessed the starting of nearly two score of racing craft over the regular club courses. The Herreshoff boat Anoatok emphasized her capabilities by entering in two classes and defeating both Hussar and Acushla, respectively. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows:

Anoatok, 3:45:26; Hussar, 3:48:35; Acushla, 3:47:04, Albicon, 4:05:19; Fidelio, 4:42:52; Newasi, 2:28:40, (one round,) Bonnie Bourn, 3:33:18; Mongoose, 2:58:56; Mariposa, 3:11:16; Dipper, 3:07:16; Dacoit, 3:09:37; Gloria, 3:06:34; Frances, 3:14:02; Midge, 3:10:44; Akibo, 2:56:14; Seawanhaka, 2:57:28; Asthore, 3:14:53; Kit, 2:48:03; Volsung, 2:54:48; Dasoris II., 3:08:08; Wanda, 2:54:18; Shippan, 3:08:03; Sora, 3:27:46; Lobster, 2:55:15; Lark, 2:52:26; Edwina II., 2:46:27; Cora, 3:11:07. Wind southwest; light at start; afterward freshened and went northeast at end of first round; finished in southwest squall. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—START 12:05.

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Hussar, James D. Baird	3:43:35	3:43:35
Anoatok, Oswold Sanderson	3:40:26	....
Acushla, C. T. Willis	3:42:04	3:42:04

CLASS M.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	3:40:26	....
Acushler, C. T. Wills	3:42:04	3:42:04

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	4:00:19	4:00:19
Fidelio, E. J. Sanford	4:37:52	....

DIVISION 2—START 12:10.

CLASS N.

Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson	2:28:40	2:28:40

DIVISION 3—START 12:15.

CLASS P.

Bonny Beam, F. H. Waldorf	3:18:18	3:18:18

CLASS P—RACEABOUT.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	2:43:56	2:43:56
Mariposa	2:50:16	2:45:16

S. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUT—CLASS P.

Dipper, William Iselin	2:52:16	2:52:16
Dacoit, J. R. Maxwell	2:54:37	2:54:37
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell	2:51:34	2:51:34
Frances, George J. Milne	2:59:02	2:59:02
Midge, F. W. Boyer	2:55:44	2:55:44
Folly	Withdrawn.	

DIVISION 4—START, 12:20.

Akabo, Clark A. Miller	2:36:14	2:36:14
Gold Bug	....	....
Seawanhaka, C. H. Crane	2:37:28	2:37:26
Asthore, F. B. Jones	2:54:53	2:54:53

CLASS S.

Kit, T. J. Dunne	2:28:08	2:28:08
Volsung, De Forrest Brothers	2:34:48	2:34:48
Dosoris II	2:48:08	2:48:00

DIVISION 5.—START 12:25.

CLASS T, CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Wanda, F. L. Bedford	2:29:18	2:29:18
Ella, A. H. Pirie	Withdrew.	
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	2:48:06	2:48:03

DIVISION 6—START 12:30.

CLASS V.—20-FOOT CATS.

Dinga, A. H. Pirie	Withd'w 1st r'd.	
Irene Sara, W. Hoey, Jr.	2:57:46	2:57:46
Minnetonka, A. Bryan Alley	2:58:00	2:58:00

CLASS W.—15-FOOT CATS—ONCE ROUND.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	2:25:15	2:25:15
Lark, Charles G. Davis	2:22:28	2:22:28
Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould	2:16:27	2:16:27
Cora, H. Stevenson	2:41:07	2:41:07

THE ESSEX YACHT CLUB.

Fifteen Boats Compete in the Newark Bay Regatta.

Fifteen boats competed in the annual open regatta of the Essex Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday in Newark Bay. Scarcely any wind prevailed at the start, and the crews had to do some fine manoeuvring in order to get their boats to the starting line on time. The finish, however, was quite a contrast, as the wind increased in volume previous to the storm, and the boats fairly jumped out of the water when on the homeward stretch.

The Vagabond, aided by a clever skipper and crew, sailed in fine style. She went right away from the other boats as if they were standing still. Besides winning in Class B the fast time prize also fell to her lot, she having covered the triangular course of ten nautical miles in the remarkable time of 1 hour 54 minutes.

The start and finish was from a stakeboat, anchored off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, with the Black Rock Lighthouse and the can buoy off the New Jersey Athletic Club boathouse as the outer marks. The regatta committee comprised William B. Garrison, Chairman; William E. Wichelhaush, James J. Vreeland, and Fred Hartung, secretary. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Length. Feet.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Sinner	28.00	2:38:00	4:42:00	2:04:00
Rosa	26:11½	2:39:00	4:50:30	2:10:25
Amy	24:02	2:39:00	4:56:30	2:14:20
*Pastime	24.06	2:38:00		

*Did not finish.

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS.

Vagabond		2:30:30	4:28:30	1:54:00
Madge		2:40:00	4:50:00	2:08:00

CLASS D—CABIN CATBOATS.

Mary	25	2:44:00	4:47:00	2:03:00
Emmie	20	2:44:00	5:08:00	2:18:20
Lucy	19	2:44:00	5:10:00	2:19:30
Emma M	22	2:44:00	Did not finish.	

CLASS E—OPEN CATBOATS.

Maggie P.	16.2	2:44:00	4:58:10	2:13:40
Chic	16.9½	2:44:00	4:58:00	2:14:00
Lake	15	2:45:00	Did not finish.	
Seven or Eleven	15.6	2:44:00	Did not finish.	
[illegible]	15.7½	[illegible]	Did not finish.	

So the winners were the Sinner, Vagabond, Mary, and Maggie P.

HEAVY WEATHER SAILING

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta Run in Beating Rain.

FISHING BOATS WERE AT HOME.

Qui Vive and Martha M. Made a Fine Showing Despite the Weather and Class Handicap—Athlon and Daphne Compete.

Skilled seamanship was needed on the part of the amateur tars of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday to keep their craft right side up in the weather which prevailed off Coney Island Point during the sailing of the special regatta. Squalls, black and furious, beset the fleet, and forced the sailormen to their best efforts to keep their craft from capsizing before the finish line was crossed. As it was, a number of the boats were compelled to withdraw, unable to make the course.

The fishing boats and other small craft used in commerce, for which a special race was devised, were at home in the squally weather, and the amateur sailors learned a few tricks from the shellbacks who navigated these craft of trade.

In honor of the National day many of the yachts displayed bunting, and vessels in the harbor were decked in colors as well.

The wind was a whole-sail breeze from the southward when the working boats were sent away over the five-mile course, which was sailed over three times—fifteen nautical miles. The boats crossed the line, leaving the mark boat on the port side, with booms off to starboard in the following order, all in a bunch: Bessie B., Marietta, Loretta S., Flyaway, Lydia, Birdie and Etta, Coldina, and Lena.

The course was a reach with lifted sheets to an anchored stakeboat off Fort Lafayette, a beat to the Old Can Buoy on East Bank, and a reach to the home mark, with the wind on the starboard quarter.

The boats were timed at the end of the first round as follows:

Coldina, 12:30:50; Marietta, 12:31:00; Flyaway, 12:31:10; Lena, 12:31:11; Lydia, 12:31:40; Birdie and Etta, 12:32:13; Loretta S., 12:32:47, and Bessie B., 12:36:17.

There were few alterations in the relative positions of the boats during the second round, and they were timed at the finish of the circuit as follows:

Flyaway, 1:34:00; Lena, 1:35:55; Marietta, 1:39:03; Loretta S., 1:39:05; Lydia, 1:41:22; Birdie and Etta, 1:42:00; Coldina, 1:43:00, and Bessie B., 1:43:06. The Birdie and Etta and the Bessie B. withdrew at the end of this round.

The third round finish was as follows:

Flyaway, 2:27:58; Lena, 2:30:22; Loretta S., 2:34:45; Marietta, 2:36:00; Lydia, 2:42:22, and Coldina, 2:48:15.

At the start the Marietta and Coldina did not cross the line properly and would have been disqualified had they finished among the leaders. The fact that they were among the "also sailed" simplified the work of the committee and no protest was entered. The summary:

Name.	Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Flyaway	34.50	3:17:58	3:17:58
Lena	33.40	3:20:22	3:18:52
Loretta S.	31.60	3:24:45	3:20:37
Lydia	30.09	3:32:22	3:27:09
*Birdie and Etta	28.00		
†Marietta	28.00		
†Coldena	26.00		
*Bessie B.	N.M.		

*Withdrew. †Did not go over the course.

First prize, $25, won by Flyaway; Lena captured the second prize, $15, and Loretta S., won third prize, $10. All other boats that started received $5 each.

The Punkie a Winner.

The dories, which were to have sailed during the afternoon, were also started in the morning. The Punkie, owned by Commodore Adams, and sailed by Fred Doremus, and the Dixie, owned and sailed by Henry Barnet of the Regatta Committee, were the only competitors. They were started at 11:35 o'clock, and the course was once around a small triangle, having for outer marks two stake boats, off Ulmer Park and Fort Lafayette, respectively. The Punkie won by 9 minutes and 29 seconds. They were timed at the finish: Punkie, 12:52:55; Dixie, 1:02:23.

In addition to the regular races for the smaller yachts, Commodore Adams offered a cup for a match race between the Daphne, Athlon, and Eclipse. Owing to a previous engagement the Eclipse did not appear at the starting line, and the contest was between the first two boats. This was the feature of the afternoon's racing, as it is years since the yachts had come together in a tussle for honors.

The course was from a line drawn between the clubhouse pier and an anchored stakeboat to a stakeboat anchored off Fort Hamilton; thence to red-can buoy No. 12, off the northwest end of East Bank, thence to stakeboat off Fort Lafayette, and to finishing line. The course was finished at the end of the first round, a distance of five nautical miles.

When the starting signal was given at 3:50, the Athlon eased off her boom to port and ran down before the wind, crossing the line at 3:52:20. Daphne, in the meantime, had got up her gaff topsail and crossed at 3:52:55. Athlon stood on for about 100 yards, when she jibed over to starboard. Daphne was a little quicker, jibing over shortly after crossing the line, and hauling up on the weather quarter of the Athlon. As she did this she ran up her jib topsail in stops, and at 3:55 broke it out and sheeted it home. Athlon, however, more than held her own, as she a few minutes later sent aloft her working topsail, and left the Daphne foot by foot as she made the reach down to the fort. Turning the mark there Athlon was timed 3:06:45, and Daphne 3:10:00. From there to the can buoy off East Bank it was a beat to windward with a long and short leg.

Heavy Weather Encountered.

After turning buoy No. 12 the big black clouds, which were full of rain, burst, and the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by heavy gusts, flashes of lightning, and peals of vibrant thunder. It took but a comparatively short time to make the mark at the forts, and as they rounded the recall signal was sent aloft by the Regatta Committee, calling for the finish of the contest. In beating up, the yachts were lost to view in the downpour, and when they again appeared in view the Athlon was about 1,000 yards off the dock, staggering along almost on her beam ends under mainsail and jib, with the green water boiling along on her deck to leeward, while to windward she showed half of the green paint of her underbody.

At 3 o'clock, when the starting gun boomed, the yachts, all going in one direction, crossed the line as follows:

Cyclone II., Gryphon, Gunvar, Vortex, Sex, Grace E., Impudent, Qui Vive, and Martha M. The course was around the Ulmer Park and Fort Lafayette marks, sailed twice over. The Qui Vive and Martha M. decided to compete in the thirty-foot class, as their own classes did not fill. These boats made a splendid showing, despite the going and the heavy handicap of class under which they entered. In this respect the Qui Vive performed remarkably well, and doubtless would have won had she not been compelled to anchor because of stress of weather when approaching the finish line.

Although at anchor for fifteen minutes, when a lull in the storm permitted her to resume the race she managed to finish second to the Impudent. The yachts were timed at the end of the first round as follows:

Qui Vive, 3:46:02; Rex, 3:47:13; Martha M., 3:48:48; Dorothy, 3:47:15; Impudent, 3:52:00; Gryphon, 3:51:45; Gunvar, 3:55:05; Cyclone, 3:55:38.

The times at the finish were: Impudent, 4:36:14; Qui Vive, 4:38:15; Martha M., 4:37:00. The summary of the races is as follows:

SLOOPES—SERIES "A," CLASS "J,"—60-FOOT CLASS.

Athlon, E. B. Havens	N. M.	1:32:10	....
Daphne, G. W. Copeland	N. M.	1:45:15	....

SLOOPS—SERIES "C."—CLASS "P."

Impudent, L. Boury	28.70	1:36:14	1:36:14
Grace E., W. A. Neidhardt	28.90	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—SERIES "C," CLASS "S."

Dorothy, J. L. Johnston	28.61	Did not finish.	
Rex, F. M. Randall	N. M.	Did not finish.	
Qui Vive, George Freeth	27.50	1:38:15	1:38:15
Martha M., R. V. Moore	27.50	1:37:00	1:37:00

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Vortex	....	Did not finish.	
Gryphon	....	Did not finish.	
Cyclone II.	....	Did not finish.	
Gunvar	....	Did not finish.	

ST. PAUL TO CARRY TROOPS

The First New York Regiment May Go from Here to Santiago To-morrow.

SHIP MAY NOT AWAIT REPAIRS.

The Men Grumble Because They Get No Shore Leave—Capt. Sigsbee Praises the Victory of Admiral Sampson.

The big cruiser St. Paul left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 9:12 A. M. yesterday and proceeded up the bay to the American Line pier, foot of Fulton Street, North River. She wore a full dress of colors and found the pier dressed up in gala attire in honor of the Fourth.

The bringing of the St. Paul to her dock was the result of hurry orders from Washington. Capt. Sigsbee notified Supt. Wright of the International Navigation Company at 4 o'clock in the morning of the change in plans. There had been no attempt to expedite the coaling of the vessel, because it had been expected she would be here several days for repairs to her starboard engine.

It developed yesterday, however, that she was to be coaled and provisioned at once and to leave port without waiting for repairs. Barring a change of programme or unforeseen delay, she was to sail from here between noon and 2 P. M. to-day for Newport News, where she was to take on troops for Santiago. It was understood further that when she returned from Santiago she was to have two eight-inch guns installed as an addition to her already heavy battery of five-inch guns and her six-pounders and machine guns. This it was supposed would fit her for service with Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron.

A change in plans did, in fact, take place during the day, and her sailing was put down for to-morrow, and troops are to be taken from here. There seems to be some uncertainty as to what troops they will be. The First Provisional Regiment of New York is said to be the one selected. This regiment had been scheduled to go to Manila. If it now goes to Santiago, it is presumed that the Twenty-second New York Volunteers will go to Manila. There was also a report that it might be an Ohio regiment that would go.

The different companies of the First Regiment are quartered at the forts in the harbor and at Governors Island, and are preparing to leave this week. Arrangements had been made with the Erie Railroad Company to transport the men across the continent to San Francisco, from which place they were to go to Manila. No orders are known to have been given countermanding this order for transportation. The Twenty-second is manning the forts on the Sound, and it is possible that this regiment will be selected and that the First will be sent to Manila as originally intended.

It was said yesterday aboard the St. Paul that the trouble with her starboard engine was the breaking of the head of the intermediate cylinder, due to water getting into the cylinder. She has been working with one engine for some time, and, in fact, had but one engine available at the time of her engagement with the Terror off San Juan. She was able to come up the coast nevertheless at a nineteen-knot clip. Repairs were to be effected at Newport News before she went to Santiago, and the Cramps had been asked to forward to that point a new cylinder head. This will now be sent here and repairs be made at once, if it arrives in time.

While at the pier yesterday a dozen coal barges were alongside the St. Paul, and in all 3,000 tons were to be taken aboard. There were also taken aboard, besides stores, quantities of uniforms and equipments for the soldiers at Santiago. A part of the crew was at work repainting her lead-colored sides.

There was a good deal of grumbling among the crew because shore leave was refused them. Only officers, marines, and petty officers were allowed ashore, though the men said that they had received promises of liberty on the Fourth.

The officers on the St. Paul confirmed the report that it was through the colored cook of the British steamer Ravensdale that they learned of the exact condition of the Terror and the loss aboard her. Aarons said, when the Ravensdale got in here Sunday, that he disobeyed the orders of his master, Capt. Luke, who did not want to give the Yankees any information, and when the St. Paul's boat came alongside he dropped a bottle containing a note through a port hole into the boat.

A squad of six policemen was stationed at the American Line pier last night. It was said they were there to keep the bluejackets in and Spanish spies out.

There was great jubilation aboard the St. Paul, of course, over the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Capt. Sigsbee said when he read Sampson's dispatch:

"That's just what I expected of him—calm, brave, dispassionate, with wonderful nerve—one who could never be stampeded. He was just the man to accomplish what he did. This event is the result of the system of drilling and gunnery which our fleet has practiced for years, and the principle upon which it was believed the greatest deeds could be accomplished. In awarding prizes to gun captains, the basis on which they were made was rapidity and the number of shots made in a given time as well as accuracy. It was our rapid fire which smothered the Spaniards at Manila, and I imagine it was the same at Santiago."

Capt. Sigsbee estimated that from the guns of the Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, and Texas, there was a rain of metal of over six tons in weight every instant. At the news that only one man was killed one of the officer's of the St. Paul remarked that a book ought to be written, entitled "How to Fight Bloodless Battles."

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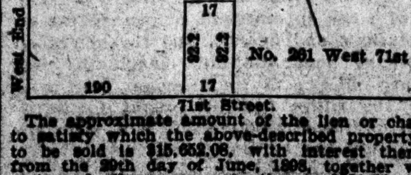
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.

[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

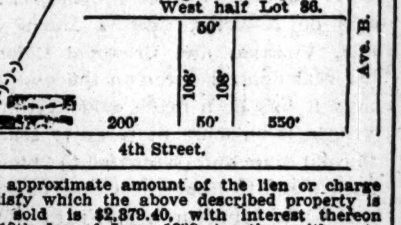
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham,' and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,879.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

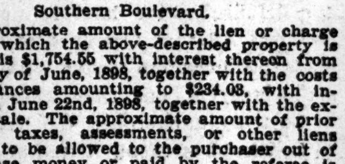
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je28-2aw3wTu&Th&jy2

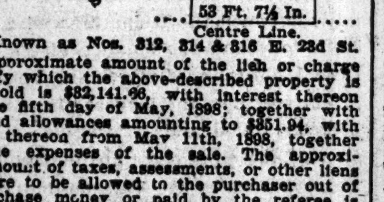
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:



Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $82,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

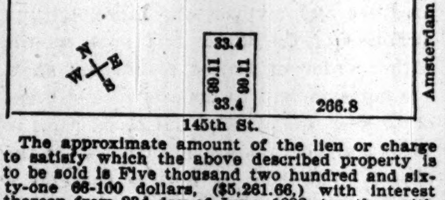
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $3,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
jy5-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je28-1aw6wTu

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the [L. S.] City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y.
je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.

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A GLORIOUS CHANGE.

Thirty-five years ago to-day the hearts of the people of the North were profoundly stirred by the news of the fall of Vicksburg and the victorious close of the desperate three days' fighting around Gettysburg. These battles were the turning points in the tremendous struggle, and though the Confederate forces maintained the conflict with unfailing courage it was thenceforth hopeless. How little did those engaged on either side imagine what would come about within the lifetime of many of them. On the battlefield about Santiago, on the eve of the National holiday of 1898, many men who fought against each other in 1863 fought side by side under the flag of a perfectly united country. Nor this alone; among the American troops that stormed the hill at El Caney was a regiment of black soldiers whose gallantry brought cheer on cheer from their white comrades. It is not at all impossible that among them may have been the sons of those who at Vicksburg made the famous charge, and among those who cheered them the sons of those who decreed death to every slave captured in Federal uniform.

It is a marvelous and glorious change, and the most noteworthy thing about it is the fact that, though it is utterly without precedent in the history of the world, the whole country accepts it almost without remark. It is now a score of years since all doubt died away as to the sure patriotism of the Southern people in any foreign war. It required the dense ignorance and prejudice of the Spanish and French journalists when the present war broke upon us to imagine that the strength of our Government would be divided by division of sentiment at the South. Our own people knew that the only thing to be feared in that quarter was a possible overeagerness to embrace or to make an occasion to show their fidelity to the flag. But what the most optimistic of our own observers had not expected is the manner in which the colored volunteers have been treated, and especially the firmness shown by several of the Southern Governors in appointing officers of the same race.

We shall better understand the remarkable significance of the reunion of our people if we try to recall the history of other civil disturbances. It is a hundred years since the English and the Irish crossed swords; it is eighty years since the Bourbons were placed on the throne of France by the Allied Armies, but the passions of those times still trouble the politics of each of these great nations. Any enemy of England or France could count, with a certain reason, on the influence of those passions in case of war. For any enemy of the United States to count on the influence of the passions of our civil war, so much nearer in time and so much more desperate in character, would be mere folly. This tremendous revolution and the evolution that has followed are the most wonderful historic phenomena of modern times.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

The Spanish Admiral at Santiago rendered his country the only service that remained possible when he chose the desperate effort at escape rather than surrender. The Spanish commander of the land forces at Santiago, in like manner, displayed the finest personal courage and his men at no point are reported to have yielded without stubborn fighting. It is the story of Manila over again, gallantry, devotion, and failure. And it is the story of the nation as well in this war—obstinate resistance, inefficiency, and a bad cause.

We have repeatedly pointed out that Admiral CERVERA, with the superior swiftness of his vessels and the peculiar [illegible] of his torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, ought to have inflicted some serious damage on the American fleet or on an American port, and would have done so had his skill and decision been equal to his mere courage. In the same way Gen. LINARES, with any reasonable degree of forethought, energy, and vigilance, would have made the landing of the American army difficult and costly, if not impracticable, and would, if the landing could not be prevented, have kept Gen. SHAFTER for a long time within the range of the guns of our fleet.

While we shall all yield to our foes the ungrudging tribute of respect for their bravery and their loyalty, we cannot but see that the defects which go with these qualities are the cause not only of their present misfortunes but of their persistent bad conduct in the government of their colonies. Their fortitude in battle is another phase of their haughty contempt for the rest of mankind and for the principles of justice, order, and mutual obligations by which the most of the rest of mankind have been guided in progress and civilization. Mere fighting qualities of the lower sort such as the higher order of brutes frequently show are not sufficient to make a people great or to keep them in an advanced rank in the family of modern nations. It is the object of fighting as well as the capacity for it that is judged by the enlightened opinion of the modern world.

On the other hand, it is not unfitting that in our day of triumph and rejoicing we should ourselves remember that such lasting glory as there is in our achievement is in the nature of the cause for which we fight. The splendid courage, endurance, and effectiveness of our army and navy are in themselves precious to every true American, and it must indeed be a cold and dull heart that is not thrilled with grateful pride by the record of them. But they are a thousand times more precious in this, that they have been called out by a cause essentially just and humane. One of the duties the Nation owes to the men who are maintaining and advancing its honor in battle is to be resolutely careful that the National purpose shall be kept worthy of such services.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CUBA.

Our experience of a generation ago, supplementing the experience of all mankind, told us that untrained and inexperienced volunteers cannot be trusted in the field. The moral was somewhat blunted by the fact that the troops on both sides were equally raw. It was really a question which side would be stampeded first. That side happened to be the North, and Bull Run was the consequence. The trouble was not with the men. Thousands upon thousands of the same men who ran away at Bull Run fought gallantly afterward on many other fields.

The experience was not thrown away upon professional soldiers, who, indeed, did not need it. When the invasion of Cuba was determined upon, there were but three regiments of volunteers which were far enough advanced in equipment and discipline to be trusted to take part in it upon equal terms with the regulars. These were the Second Massachusetts, the Seventy-first New York, and the First Volunteer Cavalry.

Now all these regiments have been put to the proof, and have sustained it. The Rough Riders, indeed, were not upon the same footing with the other regiments. The reliance in their case was upon individual bravery and experience, not upon long training. There is an old Latin saying, "We are not heroes enough to fight without discipline." But the Rough Riders were. They were in great part hardy frontiersmen, accustomed to carry their lives in their hands, and on the alert for deadly quarrels. Their ranks were filled out with men far above the average of regular troops in intelligence and courage. The nature of the fighting they have had to do in the Cuban jungle, both in the fight at La Quasina and in the battle of last Friday and Saturday, was such as to give these qualities full play. It was really guerrilla warfare. The close array of regular troops in open country could not have been kept. Every man was thrown more or less upon his own resources. In the last battle the Rough Riders advanced with a regular regiment which had also been accustomed to bush fighting in detachments, and vindicated their complete equality with it in this work. They were its equals also in the last stage of the advance, which was a charge up a steep hill in the open. The Rough Riders, with ROOSEVELT at their head, kept pace with the regulars. It is good to read that when the blockhouse was taken, "the Riders cheered the Tenth Cavalry, and the Tenth Cavalry cheered the Riders."

The other two regiments which had had the honor of being chosen from the mass of volunteers to be brigaded with the regulars equally vindicated their choice. The Second Massachusetts, by the fortune of war, had little to do, but it did that little as steadily and well as the regular regiments with which it was associated. The Seventy-first had a great deal to do, and did it with the greatest gallantry. The charge of the regiment, or of part of it, across half a mile of open ground under a storm of shell and bullets which disabled seventy men, was probably the finest feat of arms ever performed by a regiment of militia in its first engagement.

It would of course be very rash to assume that our volunteers in general could at this stage be trusted to behave as well as these picked bodies of them have behaved. But this showing is immensely creditable not only to the individual heroism of the Rough Riders, but to the efficiency of the National Guard of Massachusetts and New York, which are so worthily represented in the attack upon Santiago. And if it is plain that so much cannot yet be expected of the general mass of American volunteers, it is equally plain that it is very unsafe to generalize concerning the American volunteer upon the data furnished by the performance of the European conscript.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE SPANISH NAVY?

Before the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain we took occasion to make a somewhat detailed comparison of the navies of the two powers, crediting Spain with her full naval force "on paper," and it then looked as though there were no great disparity in fighting strength. It will be interesting now to note the change in the naval situation. The United States has not lost a vessel or had one seriously injured, and in providing marine auxiliaries to her navy she has done much more than Spain.

Less than three months ago we credited Spain with her one great battleship, the Pelayo, the old warship Vitoria, the formidable cruiser Carlos V., and the seven first-class armored cruisers, Almirante Oquendo, Cardenal Cisneros, Princess de Asturias, Infanta Maria Cataliña, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon, as her real fighting force on the sea. Since then it has been made evident that the Vitoria is no more fit to go to sea than the old iron hulk Numancia, which has been made to figure in a reserve squadron while lying in a shipyard at Carthagena; that the Cataliña is not really finished, and the Cardenal Cisneros, which was launched nearly two years ago, is not yet ready for service. The Princess de Asturias seems to be in about the same condition, and to all appearances the three new cruisers may as well be left out of the reckoning altogether. The other four were destroyed on Saturday by SAMPSON. This leaves of that fighting force of armored vessels only the Pelayo and Carlos V., which have been used in the game of bluff against DEWEY at Manila. When they arrived at Port Said they were reported to be in a state of "scandalous disrepair," and nobody fears their making their way to the Pacific via the Indian Ocean, supported only by the two converted merchant vessels Rapido and Patriota and some inferior transports.

Next to these now scattered and disabled warships of the first class we had occasion to deal with Spain's superior flotilla of torpedo craft as a serious factor in the naval conflict that seemed to be coming, but that has now ceased to appear in the least formidable. When Admiral VILAMIL set out to cross the ocean with a so-called squadron, while the strongest Spanish cruisers were still in the West Indies, and made that mystifying sojourn at Cape Verde, it was demonstrated that Spain's torpedo boats were not seagoing craft—in the hands of Spanish crews, at any rate. They have thus far appeared to be of no use in harbor defense where harbors needed defending. All that remained of the terrible torpedo craft to reckon with were the six destroyers, and they were supposed to be truly dangerous. We have ceased to be afraid of them. Three of them accompanied CERVERA. Two of these are at the bottom of the sea, while the other was lately driven into San Juan in a shattered condition. The other three went to Port Said with CAMARA, and it was there reported that they could go no further.

Such are the two branches of the Spanish Navy that were supposed to have some fighting capacity, but between them was a considerable force, so far as numbers go, of unarmored cruisers and gunboats. The largest of these, and the only ones that could be considered powerful, were the Alfonso XIII. and Lepanto, which have been hanging about Carthagena and have repeatedly been declared to be unseaworthy. They have certainly not ventured to sea in the last three months. Others of 3,000 tons' displacement or more, and of corresponding strength of armament, were the Reina Cristina, the Aragon, Castilla, Navarra, Alfonso XII., and Reina Mercedes. Of these the Reina Cristina and Castilla were destroyed by DEWEY in Manila Bay, the Alfonso XII. is in Havana Harbor and perfectly useless, and the Reina Mercedes is at Santiago and was disabled in one of SAMPSON'S bombardments. At all events, she is harmless. The other two we are unable to trace.

Spain has nothing whatever in her navy between the Reina Mercedes size of 3,090 tons and the small cruisers of less than 1,200 tons, of which the Velasco, of 1,152 tons, was the largest. In this class, between 1,000 and 1,200 tons' displacement, there were eight at the beginning of the war besides the Velasco, but the better half of these—viz., the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba, and the Isla de Luzon—keep her company at the bottom of the bay off Cavite, as do several gunboats. Gunboats of inferior size are all that is left of the Spanish Navy besides the vessels accounted for above. A few of these are still skulking about the Philippines and the outlying islands trying to keep out of harm's way, one has just come in and succumbed to DEWEY, and a considerable number are in the blockaded harbors of Cuba and at San Juan de Puerto Rico. The Temerario is still detained on the South American coast, and the rest are snuggling in the home ports of Spain or sneaking about colonial waters. The Spanish Navy that looked rather formidable three months ago seems now to be in a pitiful plight, and it is recognized that the strength of navies is not to be estimated on paper. Other nations aiming at maritime power will do well to take notice.

CHEESE AND THE ARMY.

The proposition that cheese should form part of the army ration is not by any means new. It used to be strongly urged, twenty years and more ago, by HORATIO SEYMOUR, who was himself, we believe, a dairy farmer. But it has now been brought forward in a bill before Congress to compel the issue of a quarter of a pound of cheese as part of the army ration, with the proviso that the cheese shall be of American manufacture.

A correspondent yesterday gave an interesting exposition of the question in these columns. From this it appears that the proposition is merely a discreditable job of the dairymen to obtain by force a new and large market for their product. The Commissary General objects to it upon the ground that American cheese has been tried on the soldiers, and the soldiers do not like it.

That is really a conclusive consideration, and is not to be met by a chemical demonstration of the nutritive qualities of the product in question. The fact is that American cheesemakers have lost their markets, at home and abroad, by their own fault. Twenty years ago, when cheese factories were new and were intelligently conducted with a view of improving the manufacture, they not only greatly increased the consumption of cheese in this country but had built up a very promising export trade. Then they went to work to cheapen the cost of production, by using skim milk and enriching it with lard and other abominations to the detriment of the product. The natural result followed in a falling off of the demand both at home and abroad. The export of cheese fell off more than one-half, and the domestic consumption in a considerable ratio. It is still possible to get good American cheese, but most American cheese is not good. Meanwhile the Canadians, who have kept up the quality of their product, are profiting at the expense of the greedy American manufacturers.

The proper course of these latter is plain. Let them return to making good cheese of genuine materials and endeavor to recapture their lost markets. This is not the course that commends itself to them. Instead of making palatable cheese, and relying upon its merits, they prefer to go on making stuff that nobody will eat voluntarily and to have it prescribed to the army, in spite of its protests, by act of Congress. This is an outrage and a swindle to which Congress should not lend itself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Acting on the advice of a newspaper which makes a habit of being injudicious, the Municipal Assembly a few days ago decreed that there should be a Fourth of July parade this year. When the city was younger its observance of "the day we celebrate" took that form almost regularly, but after awhile folks began to tire of taking long walks through crowded streets under a burning sun, and as we are people with no very great ability in the direction of geting up picturesque pageants, the custom died a natural and entirely unlamented death. The frequency with which participants in those parades suffered from sunstroke, or heat prostrations less serious, but still serious enough, doubtless had much to do with the abandonment of the custom. Appreciation of the fact that in the month of July ours is a tropical climate was no new thing, however, and processions of perspiring men in uniforms more or less ridiculous, uncomfortable, and ugly would probably be as common as ever were it not for the marked change that has come over a great part of the New York public as regards its method of seeking and finding Summer amusement. While transportation facilities were few and expensive, most people were forced to pass their holidays and other leisure time comparatively close to their homes, and their idea of a festivity included the idea of some sort of an assemblage to see some sort of a formally arranged show, or to hear speeches on topics relevant to the occasion or date. Now it is only a matter of a few minutes and a few cents to get out into an approximation to rural scenes, and the general disposition is to scatter among the suburbs whenever opportunity offers. This inclination, of course, is strongest here in the metropolis, and it is only some special and important event that will overcome the well and widely understood attractions of woods and fields, sea and river. The result has been a complete transformation of the regular, annually recurring festival days, and it was quite hopeless for the misguided City Fathers to issue their fiat for a parade.

—Some weeks ago THE TIMES took from The Atlanta Constitution a poem entitled "The Southern Volunteer," and from The Minneapolis Tribune one in which the Northern volunteer was supposed to extend fraternal greetings to the man in Dixie, and to join him in proffers of hearty service to the united Nation. The verses, published by THE TIMES under the single title of "Two Voices," went the rounds of the whole country, being evidently regarded almost everywhere as a happy expression of the feeling now animating this people. One cross-grained contemporary could not see the dying out of the old sectionalism with satisfaction, however, and did its poor little best to fan a new one into life by tagging on to the two poems a third in which, while admitting that the North and South were standing side by side, the writer tried to put the East off by itself, and asserted that the men of this section would cut a poor figure as fighters of the country's battles. We hope recent events have taught that contemporary something, and therefore will not give its name, but it is certainly permissible to express the hope that the people in its part of the United States will read with care the dispatches about the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and every other body of Eastern men who have had a chance to show their mettle. The South and West have furnished worthy rivals for them, but no superiors in courage or devotion.

—There was a Prohibition Convention in Los Angeles last week, and one of the local papers, in reporting it, makes the enigmatic statement that the delegates "occupied the entire day in connubiating." Now there are several things which the verb "to connubiate" might mean, but we are at an utter loss to know what it does mean, and the dictionaries give no assistance in solving the mystery. From the remainder of the Los Angeles paper's narrative it appears that the morning session of the convention in question was taken up with the appointment of committees on resolutions and finance, and the afternoon with the nomination of candidates for county offices. As that accounts for most of "the entire day" it ought to throw light on the strange word, but somehow it doesn't seem to do so.

PERSONAL.

—In a letter which we published yesterday Mr. JOSEPH MARIE expressed deep regret at the recent change in the relations between the people of France and those of the United States, and he declared that it was due to forgetfulness on the part of Americans of the generous assistance given to this country by Frenchmen in the time of our early perils. Mr. MARIE'S regret for the present situation is shared by the very people whom he accuses of ingratitude, and this to a degree which proves to us, and should prove to him, that the early favors and the long friendship are still well remembered here. It is just because of that remembrance that the intensely hostile criticism of what Mr. MARIE calls "a certain portion of the French press," but which we know is a very large and thoroughly representative part of that press, has affected us so keenly and produces so strong an effect. In other days, to be sure, the English papers, and in these days the papers of Continental nations other than France, have misjudged the United States and its inhabitants as cruelly and as foolishly as the Parisian editors and numberless Frenchmen besides have done of late, but their diatribes moved us comparatively little, because they were expected. In the case of England, two unsuccessful wars lay behind them, and as regards the European monarchies, our principles of government and theirs precluded the thought of international affection, almost of international respect. The position of France toward us and ours toward France is different. A regard, traditional on both sides and entirely sincere on at least one, united the two countries, and to be assailed with a storm of malignant calumny from a quarter whence only sympathetic comprehension was expected affected the American people like a treacherous blow from a long-trusted friend. And of what use is it for Mr. MARIE to deny that France is hostile to us when he, a member of an old and respected New York family, and French in little more than name, speaks of "a war waged under the pretense of humanity," and sees in it only a ruthless attempt to seize the territorial possessions of a weak neighbor? He himself does exactly what, done by France, has given such deep and just offense to every real American.

—There is no use trying to understand the Spaniards. They are not incapable of heroism, and can die as well as anybody, but what marvelous care they take to prevent their heroism and their deaths from effecting anything! Take CERVERA, for example. When he was needed at Havana he went to Santiago. Now, when he has a chance to make the capture of that city really difficult by turning his guns on the invading army, and after he has demonstrated his ability to do something toward deferring the capitulation, he makes a dash out of the harbor and meets inevitable destruction with boundless courage. Why didn't he take the same—no, fewer—chances of defeat in front of Havana? If he had broken through the blockade there the Spanish cause would have been materially aided, while to have slipped past SAMPSON'S fleet meant the winning of nothing except a few days of aimless cruising.

—Cautiously derisive comment is made in some of the London papers on the way in which their intensely official rival for metropolitan patronage, The London Gazette, discusses the funeral of Mr. GLADSTONE. They note with amused interest the fact that, though the statesman was buried on May 28, the royal scribes did not find time to mention the ceremonies until June 22, and with all this time for preparation they produced an account far inferior, as regards both fullness and accuracy, to those published the day after the event by the least pretentious of provincial journals. There seems, indeed, to have been a studious effort on The Gazette's part to show that the obsequies did not mark the removal from the scene of a figure of more than ordinary importance, and there are numerous and curious omissions in the list of prelates and officials participating in the services. No mention is made of the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the impressive funeral music that was rendered does not get a single line. The names given as those of relatives include many to whose bearers this official narrative will be the first hint of consanguinity with the great commoner. A paragraph in The Gazette's report that attracts especial notice says that "in order to comply with the expressed wishes of the deceased the customs and regulations usual at a public funeral were modified and the ceremonial was rendered as simple as possible. The ceremony observed on this occasion cannot, therefore, be regarded as enforcing a precedent in the case of future public funerals." This is a direct hint to illustrious Britishers that there will be a difference between their funerals and that of the man whose popularity never spread to circles distinctively royal.

NUGGETS.

Effects.

"It makes people nervous to have money," remarked the observer of men and things. "Not to have it is apt to make them nervy."—Detroit Journal.

Her Credentials.

"Who is that silly-looking little curly-headed blonde in the pink frock with blue ribbons?"

"Silly-looking? She's going to marry the richest young man in town."—Chicago Record.

Good Progress.

"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother

"Oh, splendidly," she answered. "I have almost gotten so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

Quite Homelike.

"I have tried to make Monsieur le Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French landlord.

"Yes?" queried the American.

"Oui, Monsieur. See, here ees ze cuspidor."—Philadelphia North American.

A Moneyed Firm.

The firm of Cash & Penny, painters and paper hangers in Stratford, is dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Cash. The amount of the commodity which Mr. Cash has taken with him is not stated, though we have it on excellent authority that a tolerably pretty Penny remains.—Toronto Monetary Times.

MONTEREY.

By Charles Fenno Hoffman.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day;
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if but he could
Have with us been at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quail'd
When wounded comrades round them wail'd
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoil'd aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swoop'd his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Storm'd home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day—
But who of us has not confess'd
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey?

MR. EDMUNDS ON THE WAR

The ex-Senator Discusses the Outlook in an Oration in Philadelphia.

HE OPPOSES WAR OF CONQUEST

Alludes to the Present Situation and the Conditions Which May Grow Out of the War—Crowds in Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here to-day was notable. A grand procession was formed and marched through the city. The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 had charge of the exercises at Independence Hall, and the old State House, which has been undergoing repairs, was formally turned over to the city.

Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds delivered the oration before the Society of the War of 1812. Among other things he said:

The main secret of the establishment of the United States and their continuance as one Republic, an indestructible union of indestructible States, lies obviously:

First—In the moral character of the people of the Colonies and of the States succeeding them. They understood and sincerely believed in justice between man and man. They believed in the liberty, not only of political opinion and action, but also in the absolute necessity of peaceful order to the preservation of just liberty of any kind.

Second—The aggregate unity of the people, whatever may be the system of government—the unity in race, language, and general religious views, and in the co-operative similarity of their pursuits and inclinations—is one of the most powerful elements of stability and happiness.

Third—Perhaps the greatest of all is the educated intelligence of the great mass of the active components of the social, religious, and political organizations of the country.

Fourth—The opportunity afforded by climate, physical nature, and law to every one to become a proprietor of land and the occupant of his own home.

These have been the solid, and I think it is not too much to say, the indispensable foundations on which our Republic of one people and many States has been raised and stands secure.

All human experience in the history of governments "by the people and for the people" has proved that just in proportion that any one of these essential supports is wanting or weakened, the safety of the people's government is diminished, and that if they are not faithfully maintained, their government is sure to fail.

Governments do not exist or continue by accident or chance or emotion or blind fate. They are the products of the character and qualities of the people who compose them. Many illustrations of the truth I have endeavored to state in the briefest way are everywhere in the history of the world, and many are before our eyes to-day.

Among the numerous possessions of the British Government in Asia, existing under her rule for hundreds of years, it may be broadly, and perhaps precisely, stated that no such thing as a government by the people has existed. It was impossible. The tropics could not be, and cannot be, colonized by the Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian races, or indeed by any race having its habitation in temperate zones. But in Australia, British North America, and other temperate zones, flourishing colonies of English and North Europe people have established themselves, have grown and prospered, and local and really republican government has proved a success. Switzerland is a good example of a republic that has, perhaps, like our own, come nearest to meeting all the essential conditions I have named. France is slowly, with many drawbacks of one kind and another, but, I hope, surely, approaching the same conditions. Our sister States of Central and South America have maintained for more than seventy years the form of a republic, their aspirations for liberty and their bravery in connection with the pronounced friendship and sympathy with the United States having enabled them to throw off the tyrannous yoke of Spain, whose entire career from the time of the Inquisition and the Netherlands to the present has been one adverse to the welfare of mankind. But these republics, in which the United States has always had, and I am sure still has, the liveliest and most friendly interest, have not possessed some at least of those requisites indispensable to that orderly and just self-government to which I have adverted, and in consequence their condition has not been and is not yet what the lovers of liberty, order, and justice would wish.

A Land of Liberty and Justice.

The City of Philadelphia, the great and prosperous State of which it is a part, and this distinguished society may then congratulate our whole coherent and undivided country that it has demonstrated that capacity of a moral and intelligent and homogeneous people to establish and maintain a system of self-government by which and under which liberty and order and justice can and do exist together. Each is the indispensable and support of the others, and as we thus felicitate ourselves we must also always, and especially at this present time of noble emotions and solicitudes, keep in mind the principle and policies upon which our fathers established and have maintained our compact and harmonious Republic. These principles are enduring; they are as essential to our welfare now, in our effort (soon, I hope and believe, to be crowned with success) to terminate the long-time Spanish misrule and tyranny in Cuba and to expel that Government from the island. "The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and assures its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

It was not territorial aggrandizement or the spoils of war that led our Government to begin the war against Spain, disturbing our trade, greatly increasing our taxes, and public debt, and, more than all, sacrificing the lives of many of our citizens. It was solely to relieve the neighboring people from the 'abhorrent conditions' imposed upon them by Spain and which had become a disgrace to 'Christian civilization,' and which had culminated in the destruction of the Maine, with a great number of her officers and crew. Neither what is called imperialism nor jingoism were allowed, even by implication, to play any part in this great and terrible drama of war. Indeed, no such declaration by Congress was necessary, I should hope, save to dispel the suspicions and discontent of other nations, whose own careers might lead them to think that the ulterior object of this war must be the increase of territorial dominion; for Congress and the people of the United States perfectly understood that an essential element in the nature of a republic is that all its citizens shall have a voice in its government. Under our system States, having by the Constitution equal power in the Senate with every other State, naturally and almost inevitably developed out of territorial Governments. Hence Congress and the people, having in view the principles and history I have before mentioned, could not think of taking into the family of States, separate peoples, not homogeneous with our own, to share in making laws for this country.

Objections to Imperialism.

But whether integral equal political parts of our Republic or not, the possession of distinct territory continually involves, as all nations have found, the maintenance of great standing armies and navies, with the enormous expenses and other evils attending their existence. The termination of war must, of course, be followed by indemnity to the victor, but the victor should be very careful to see that the supposed indemnity does not prove an injury rather than a satisfaction.

Other countries, like Great Britain, for instance, may, so far as the home country is concerned, have colonies and dependencies in any number, but their inhabitants, however numerous and prosperous, have no right to any voice in the home, or indeed in national, events. Is it not wise, then, for our Republic to adhere to the true principles upon which republics must be founded, and to continue, in spite of all temptations, in the policy that has made us great and strong? The relations (often changing) of other great powers with each other would make it extremely inconvenient, and, indeed, dangerous for us to enter into any permanent alliance with any one of them. They are all our friends professedly, and so far as their people are concerned, they are, I have no doubt, really so. Any alliance in the broad sense, therefore, would raise distrust in all the others, and might be injurious to our ally as well as to ourselves. The warning of Washington, uttered soon after the termination of our practical and beneficial alliance with France, is more valuable now, when we are strong, than it was a century ago, when we were weak.

It is very true, I am glad to think, that sympathies of race and language and similarities of social institutions will always have their just sway, and will practically lead such nations as possess them, always to co-operate as the occasion arises, as far as possible, consistent with justice to others, in attaining the great and beneficent ends of a continually improved civilization and increasing welfare among all peoples, and, by so much, diminishing provocations to war and aid to bring in the reign of peace. If we believe in the idea and necessity of having a Government of law among and operating upon individual men, we know that one of the chief ends of government is to protect human beings against the violence of each other and to establish and preserve peace. But the same peoples in their union as governments maintain from century to century armies of millions, and "slay, and slay, and slay." But while wars still seem to be inevitable, a happier time will come, and another century of work of education and religion will, it is reasonable to believe, bring the nations of the earth into more constant and enduring amity and mutual confidence and respect; and that just and safe means of settling differences between nations will be applied and made effectual, through the arts of peace instead of war.

For obvious reasons I have refrained from discussing, at this time, specific cases of National and international duty, honor, or policy connected with the present war which do not exist, and which, when they arise in the course of negotiations for peace, must be disposed of in the light of the conditions then existing. Our present concern and duty is to stand by our Government and the brave and self-sacrificing men who are advancing the power and the glory of our flag, and with all our zeal and abilities to aid them in bringing the war to a speedy and victorious slose.

May this ancient building, made sacred to liberty, to equal rights, to constitutional self-government, and to justice, continue in all the time to come to be hallowed and revered by all the people who believe, as the great founders of this Republic believed, who hope as they hoped, and who will strive as they strove, for the best progress of mankind.

INVASION OF PUERTO RICO.

Thirty Thousand Men, with Cavalry and Artillery, to be Sent Under Gen. Brooke.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—With Cervera's fleet disposed of, and the fall of Santiago a matter of a few days, possibly hours only, the attention of the military administration is directed anew to the invasion of Puerto Rico, as the next logical step in the aggressive movement against Spain.

The destruction of the enemy's squadron in the Harbor of Santiago, which took everybody by surprise yesterday, was not in itself an unexpected event. It had been counted on as the inevitable outcome of the Santiago campaign. Only in the methods of its accomplishment was it a surprise.

Likewise, the capture of the city has been one of the features of all pending military calculations. Now that it is imminent, no change in those plans is contemplated. A change would be necessary if Gen. Shafter should fail to take the town. Otherwise, the programme laid out when the Santiago campaign was begun will be carried out. Only a cry of "Hold, enough," from Spain can serve to interrupt it.

That programme calls for the fitting out for the invasion and occupation of Puerto Rico of the most formidable expedition this country has yet sent against Spain. For the purpose of this expedition all the transports used for the first Santiago force, as well as all those secured since, will be available. Instead of having only ships enough to carry 15,000 men, the War Department will by that time be prepared to transport at one trip fully 30,000 men, including full complements of cavalry and artillery. With no Spanish ships worth mentioning on the seas, there will be no difficulty about convoys, and the entire armored fleet will be ready to co-operate in the attack on the fortifications.

Plenty of Men Ready.

With the whole volunteer army to pick from, there will be no scarcity of men to make up the expeditionary force. Tampa will, it is expected, be the main point of embarkation. Santiago will be the halfway station between the Florida port and San Juan. The regulars, who have won fame and glory in the fighting before Santiago, will be withdrawn from there after the surrender of the city, and made the backbone of the Puerto Rican army.

A force of volunteers, it is expected, will be left in Santiago to hold the place and attend to what Spanish forces may remain in the province. The hurrying of more troops to Gen. Shafter is in reality, therefore, the beginning of the move on San Juan. The War Department says that Gen. Shafter, with the Spanish fleet out of the way, and the improved condition of his own lines, is likely not to need the new regiments they are sending him. Nevertheless, the dispatching of the additional troops to Santiago as reinforcements will make it possible to organize the Puerto Rico force almost without the enemy knowing it.

This work, it is expected, will be done largely at Santiago. Major Gen. Miles, who had arranged to go to Santiago as soon as news of Gen. Shafter's illness was received yesterday morning, found his plans somewhat altered by the sudden change in the situation there, and to-day he said that he would leave in a few days "for Spanish territory." Whether Santiago or San Juan is his destination, the General commanding the army would not say. The expectation in army circles, however, is that Gen. Miles will go to Santiago, not to take the command of the forces there out of the hands of Gen. Shafter, but to superintend the dispatching from that point of the army intended for Puerto Rico. This army, as has been before stated in these dispatches, will be under the direct command of Gen. Brooke, whose First Corps will in part compose it.

Havana to be Left Awhile.

Talk of the immediate invasion and bombardment of Havana is dismissed as out of the question by the war administration. It is pointed out that fully 100,000 men will be needed for an effective land attack on Havana, and that the Government no more has that many men ready now than it had a month ago. Besides, it is doubted if an attack on Havana would do as much toward convincing Spain of the necessity of suing for peace as the capture of Puerto Rico. It is pointed out that the Spaniards have, most of them, counted on losing Cuba from the outset of the war, so that the capture of the island would not necessarily bring them to terms.

On the other hand, it is urged that the seizure of another rich possession which they had not dreamed of losing might have the desired effect. Moreover, it is recognized by the President and his advisers that the questions that produced the present war will never be settled until Spain is driven, not only out of the Island of Cuba, where her chief misdeeds have been done, but out of the West Indies. This, it is believed, can be done most easily and effectually by driving her out of Puerto Rico first. With American troops in possession of the island, it is felt that its status, when a treaty of peace comes to be signed, can be the more easily settled in accordance with our wishes.

With the War Department hurrying troops nominally to Santiago, but really to Puerto Rico, that second act in the war drama may be said to have begun. Nobody here doubts that it will be shorter than the first, and the finale will be just as decisive a victory for the American arms.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

Troops Mutiny as a Result of Herrerista Party Intrigues.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 4.—A revolution has broken out in the capital. The Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, headed by Gen. Estevan, has mutinied. Firing began early this morning, and continues as this dispatch is sent, close to the city. The Government has declared the city in a state of siege, and has called out the National Guard.

The revolution is supposed to be the result of the intrigues of the Herrerista party, composed of followers of Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes, former President of the Republic of Uruguay and Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Borda Cabinet.

A detachment of British bluejackets has been landed here to defend the [illegible]

THE FOURTH AT LEIPSIC

Ambassador White Addresses a Banquet of American Consuls and Residents.

HIS FAITH IN THE GERMANS.

He Does Not Believe the Mass of the People Dislike America—Conduct of Those in Authority Highly Praised.

LEIPSIC, July 4.—The principal Fourth of July celebration by Americans in Germany was the banquet held here this evening. The banquet was attended by various United States Consuls and prominent Americans resident in Germany.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador, made an important statement regarding German-American relations, in his speech in response to the toast to the President of the United States. After a glowing tribute to our Presidents in general and to President McKinley in particular, who, he said, "had labored faithfully, conscientiously, and tenaciously for peace, but who, when war became inevitable, accepted the situation as a statesman and patriot," Mr. White continued:

"I am aware that there is very widespread among the American people, especially Americans, who in the last few years have passed some time in Germany, a very deep feeling of regret, even resentment, at what they believe the injustice of German popular feeling toward our country. It is said by them that throughout Germany there is a widespread, unreasoning dislike, frequently amounting to hatred, of America and Americans; that for some years past there has been a determined effort to misrepresent and cry down, not only everything done within our borders, but every product of our country, and that, in spite of the fact that Germans in America are welcomed and respected, deliberate attempts have been made to induce the German people to believe that there is throughout the United States a Deutschenhetze; in short, that accusations against us are constantly made, which would be ludicrous if it were not that they are provoking for generations to come an era of bitter ill-feeling between the two nations.

His Experience of Forty Years.

"I shall not take your time in refuting such views as these, but will simply say I do not believe that the great, sound, substantial body of the German people dislike America. As one who has had official and other duties in this empire at various times extending over forty years, I believe the feelings of the great majority of thinking German people are friendly, and that this majority has the wit or instinct to discern the reasons of any injustice that may be done our country by individuals.

"I recall the days of our struggle against slavery, when the great body of Germans was with us, heart and soul. I recall the days of the civil war for maintaining the National Union, when Germany was universally in our favor. I recall the fact that in those days of darkness and doubt, when so many other nations indulged in malignant prophecies and turned scornfully from us, Germany came forward and showed her faith in us by largely advancing means toward the prosecution of our war. In this hour, then, in the Germany which so many of our countrymen were beginning to regard with aversion, the Germany I myself have known during so many years, I declare my full faith that whatever prejudices may affect any of the German people for a time, we may confidently count on the final supremacy among them of right, reason, and justice.

"And I say more. Whatever may be the conduct of any who from any cause are prejudiced against us, I feel bound to acknowledge the conduct of those in authority—those who represent Germany to our country, and who have been all that we could desire from the first during the war. The German Government recognized at the outset our full rights as belligerents. It has observed a full and strict neutrality; and this neutrality has been neither cold nor grudging. There has been no request made by our Government which has not been met promptly and freely. There have been occasions when, had there been a wish on the part of the rulers of Germany to check our career, delays and evasions might have taken place, but there have been neither delays nor evasions; and I may say that whoever else than Germany may or may not understand the real import of the present struggle and the questions bound therein, the German Government understands these questions, and does justice to the motives of our countrymen. They know that our Government and people desired peace, as long as peace was possible.

German Government Informed.

"They know our motive in entering on the war was not to grasp new territory. Whoever may forget or be careless of the ties uniting the two nations, the German Government recognizes them. It bears in mind the great interests of commerce between the two countries. It recognizes the fact that whatever increases the prosperity of the United States increases the demand for articles of German manufacture. It bears in mind that honorable peace and cordial relations have existed between the two nations for more than a century—relations which began when Frederick the Great was the first Continental monarch. It recognizes American independence. It recognizes the ties of family binding millions in the United States to the land of their fathers; and here, in this ancient and honored university town, I may mention another tie which the real leaders of Germany cannot fail to recognize.

"While we acknowledge in Great Britain the mother country of the great majority of our people, and while there has been during the present struggle, as never before in our history, a drawing together of Great Britain and the United States, we may well recognize in Germany another mother country, one with which our own land should always remain in warmest alliance. For, from the universities and high institutions for advanced learning in Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping advanced education in the United States.

"I do not believe these various forces, uniting Germany and the United States, can be easily dissipated. The assurances given our country by the German Government forbid us for a moment to entertain the thought that there will be anything on the part of Germany but fair, loyal, and straightforward treatment for our Nation, and in this German policy of fairness and justice toward our country I recognize the best guarantee for that legitimate territorial and commercial expansion which Germany so justly and ardently desires, and for that continuing and increasing good feeling which is so important to both countries."

CAPT. CARTER'S VERDICT.

Secretary Alger Has Not Acted on the Court-Martial's Findings.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Some surprise has been expressed here at the protracted delay in the publication of the findings of the Carter court-martial, which concluded its sittings many months ago. After Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber had concluded an exhaustive review of the conclusions of the court, the papers were recently transmitted to the Secretary of War, in whose hands they now are.

Secretary Alger has indicated no purpose of giving the matter his attention immediately. To a recent inquiry concerning the probability of the decision being made public soon, the Secretary said that he had had the papers locked up in his safe, where they would remain until more pressing matters were disposed of. This is construed by some to mean that the Secretary does not contemplate taking the matter up until the war is over. It is not anticipated that there will be any opposition on the part of Capt. Carter or his friends to this delay, if, indeed, it does not accord perfectly with their desires. It is reasoned that the passage of time and the crowding in of other events cannot but be of advantage to the defendant in such a case.

Meanwhile, Capt. Carter is technically under arrest, his movements being limited to New York and this city.

British Officer Buried at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., June 30.—Lieut. W. A. Dodds of H. M. S. Pearl died on the 27th, and was buried with naval honors, 250 officers and sailors from the cruisers Pearl and Talbot participating. The crowd in attendance was very large. Lieut. Dodds died of abscess of the brain.

HUDSON RIVER CLUB'S REGATTA

Eight-Oared Barge Race Won by the Atlantics—Goose Chase Provoked Merriment.

There was some spirited shell, gig, and barge racing yesterday at the annual regatta of the Hudson River Boat Club, whose house is located at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The races were all rowed over a mile straightaway course, in full view of many visitors. The clubhouse was decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting. The races began at 2 o'clock, and in the tug which followed the boats over the course were Referee James Fay of the Waverly Boat Club, Starter Daniel Mangen of the Claremont Boat Club, and Judges Louis Urran of the Bloomingdale Boat Club and Thomas Hanley of the Waverly Boat Club.

The first event was a single-scull event which had three entries, John Schultz, Frederick Robinson, and William De Witt. Schultz took the lead in the start, but caught a crab and capsized. De Witt then took the lead, but was swamped by the rough water and Robinson crossed the line, but capsized on his return to the float.

The pair-oared gig event was won by Arthur Morris and William Hopper after a good race with T. Matthews and H. De Witt.

The double-scull gig race had three entries and also resulted in a series of mishaps on account of the rough water. All three crews got away together when the shot was fired, but at the half mile the boat manned by H. De Witt, C. McDermott, and F. Quinn was swamped. At the three-quarter mark Schultz, Lowenthal, and Schumacher were swamped and G. Kunz, Jr., W. De Witt, and G. Kunz, Sr., crossed the finish line with a boat half full of water.

The single gig event was declared off on account of the condition of the water. The four-oared barge event proved a pretty race, and was won by a crew composed of E. Lowenthal, bow; James Dardis, No. 2; Arthur Morris, No. 3; George Kunz, Jr., stroke, and George Kunz, Sr., coxswain.

The principal event of the day was the eight-oared barge invitation race, which had three entries, as follows:

Bohemian Boat Club.—No. 1, James Kaudelka; No. 2, Voy Ladman; No. 3, Ed Zahradink; No. 4, Joseph Behensky; No. 5, A. Chaloupka; No. 6, F. Vesely; No. 7, Joseph Zaunek; stroke, Joseph Vancura; coxswain, James Pacher.

Atlantic Boat Club.—No. 1, Albert Heyne; No. 2, Herman Schuman; No. 3, F. Volk; No. 4, Edgar Luning; No. 5, A. Unduetsch; No. 6, William Odenwald; No. 7, H. C. Kudlich; stroke, W. Trenkamp; coxswain, Charles Trantwein.

Dauntless Rowing Club.—No. 1, Emil Muller; No. 2, William Holman; No. 3, James P. Instone; No. 4, William Becker; No. 5, W. Reid; No. 6, Paul Wolfskehl; No. 7, Emil Nilson; stroke, J. B. Knipe; coxswain, E. H. Anderson.

On the start all three crews caught the water together, and for the first quarter it was hard to tell who was leading. Then the Atlantics, who were rowing the Hudson's barge, drew ahead and continued the lead, crossing the line about six boat lengths ahead of the Bohemians. The Dauntless crew was about half a length behind the Bohemians. A handsome silver cup was awarded the winning crew.

The goose chase provoked much laughter and merriment. A big goose was thrown overboard from a boat, and at the same time about a dozen swimmers started after it. No sooner had the goose touched the water than it made for the Jersey shore, and would have given the swimmers a long chase had it not been headed off by a rowboat. The bird was finally captured by James Dardis of the Hudsons. During the evening there was dancing and a display of fireworks.

A SERIOUS TENEMENT FEUD.

Dispute About Children's Play Causes a Fight Between Parents.

As the result of a feud about the right of children to play on the sidewalk in front of the tenement 844 Eleventh Avenue Michael Kennedy, who lived with his family on the third floor of the house, is in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull, and may die.

Kennedy's family has been at war for about a week with the family of Owen Smith, who has rooms on the top floor of the tenement. The row, it is said, was caused by a difference of opinion as to whether the Kennedy children or those of Smith had the better right to blockade the door of the tenement while at play. The trouble terminated Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Kennedy went to Smith's apartments to talk over the situation. Smith ordered her out. Kennedy went to his wife's assistance, and, it is alleged, was struck on the head with an axe. He went to Roosevelt Hospital, where, it is said, a young surgeon told him he had suffered nothing worse than a slight scalp wound. His head was bound up, and he went home.

About 8 o'clock Sunday night blood began to flow from his nose and ears, and he suffered intense pains in his head. He went to Bellevue Hospital, and there it was discovered that he had a compound fracture of the skull. Smith was arrested.

A WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF.

Divorced Wife of Dr. Topham of Brooklyn Ends Her Life.

Mrs. Grace Topham yesterday committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart in her rooms at 211 West Forty-eighth Street. She was originally a Miss Adams of Atlantic City. Five years ago she was married to Dr. Thomas W. Topham of 354 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Four years later she was divorced from him, and thrown upon her own resources.

She had since been trying to support herself in a literary way, and was a member of the Woman's Press Club of this city. A month ago her mother died in Atlantic City, and day before yesterday her last hope was blighted when a manuscript, upon whose acceptance she counted for subsistence, came back to her rejected. The people living in the house with her remarked her despondency at the time, and when her tragic death came they were not greatly surprised.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

Roof Gardens Are Thriving—Orchestra and Band Concerts.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Henry P. Schmidt, are cordially commended to cultivated persons. The music is both good and "popular" in the best sense of that word. The performance is invariably efficient.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Both the breezy roof garden and the spacious music hall are now open. Among the vaudeville performers are Marguerite Sylva, the Rogers brothers, and Sato, the juggler. "Cook's Tour" is represented nightly with gorgeous scenery, a resplendent ballet, and a cast including Josephine Hall and Marie Dressler.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Scenes from "Captain Impudence," chiefly of a comic purport, were brightly presented yesterday by Edwin Royle and Selina Fetter. Papinta's beautiful mirror dances were cordially applauded, and the war pictures of the biograph, the exhibitions of which began early in the day, were peculiarly appropriate to the Fourth of July.

EDEN MUSEE.—In spite of the warm weather the Musée was comfortably cool last evening, and the attendance was large. The concert by the new orchestra consisted mainly of familiar selections. Several new war views were shown by the cinematographe. The wax groups are now at their best, and the many new war groups illustrate the main scenes and incidents of the war with Spain.

LENOX LYCEUM.—This attractive resort is as comfortable as care and ingenuity can make it hot nights, and Dan Godfrey's famous English military band is now giving there a series of excellent concerts. Godfrey is one of the oldest and best of the band leaders, and Gilmore and his successors learned much from him. Godfrey's reputation goes back to the "sixties," and "The Mabel Waltz." His programmes are perhaps not quite as ambitious as those of Victor Herbert, but they are full of melody and vim.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Edward E. Rice has made this popular Summer-night resort. Good music and "specialties" are deftly combined in the bill from 8 o'clock P. M. until after midnight. Alice Atherton and her troubadours, Nellie Hawthorne, Lafayette, Edwin French, and Amorita and the ballet, appeared last night, as well as Ella Carr, a young woman who plays on the banjo with remarkable skill; John H. Keefe, a droll rustic comedian, and Irene Vera, vocalist, together with Adelina Roattino, Etta Stetson, Helene Tuesart, Olive Wallace, June Jackson, and other entertainers. The band concerts which precede and follow the vaudeville olio are conducted by John J. Braham and Mr. Rice.

GARDINER FOR GOVERNOR

A Report that He Will Be Supported by Tammany for the Nomination.

A MILITARY MAN IS DESIRED.

The District Attorney Has a War Record, and Mr. Croker Is Said to Have Suggested His Candidacy.

According to a man high in the councils of Tammany Hall, that organization intends to exert every effort to have District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner nominated for Governor at the next Democratic State Convention.

Richard Croker, said this man, suggested at the time the war broke out that with the war spirit upon the country it would be a good plan to put before the people in the coming State campaign a candidate with a military record, and that Col. Gardiner would be the best candidate of that stamp that Tammany Hall could put forward.

"Tammany will go into the convention," said the same informant, "with Col. Gardiner as its candidate for the nomination unless its present plans are completely changed. Mr. Croker, as everybody knows, has a very friendly feeling toward Col. Gardiner. The latter has satisfied the organization in his conduct of the District Attorney's office, and for some time there has been a strong feeling in the organization that he is the best man for the times.

"He was a silver man, for he believed in standing with Tammany and his party, but the money question of the last National campaign is not going to cut much of a figure in the State this time, although the convention will indorse the Chicago platform. The party can't help doing that."

Col. Gardiner's War Record.

Col. Gardiner fought through the civil war and received a medal of honor for heroism. He was in the regular army after the war, and finally became Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall.

Tammany picked him out to lead the regiment it offered to the Government when the war broke out. It is believed that there is no doubt that he would accept the nomination, but he is going to let the organization do all the work toward getting it. As a loyal Tammany man, he would enter the race, it is said, only because Tammany found it to its best interests for him to do so.

Democratic Gubernatorial possibilities are bobbing up almost every day. There are nearly a dozen men who are mentioned as having a strong backing behind them, and most of whom are openly seeking the nomination. James K. McGuire, the Mayor of Syracuse, who spoke at the Fourth of July celebration at the Wigwam, is generally believed to be keeping his eyes open for the nomination.

In fact, he was quoted by a well-known Tammany man yesterday as saying that he would take no other nomination but that of Governor. "In justice to my constituents," he is reported to have said, "I could not do so for the reason all the office holders under me in my city are Republicans, and if I left the Mayor's office the Republican President of the Board of Aldermen would fill the vacancy, and destroy all the Democratic patronage."

Mr. McGuire has attracted attention to himself because of his remarkable career in Syracuse politics. He is less than thirty years old, but he was elected Mayor of a city which was reputed to give ordinarily a Republican plurality of about 5,000 votes, and at the same election the Republicans won almost every other city office.

Frederick Cook Mentioned.

Another man mentioned for nomination, and who has been mentioned at the opening of several other campaigns, is Frederick Cook of Rochester, at one time Secretary of State at Albany. Mr. Cook has always been considered very strong among the Germans, being a German himself. He has for many years been the Democratic leader of Monroe County. He is a pronounced gold man.

It is believed that ex-Senator Hill intends to call on Hugh McLaughlin this week and try to find out just how the Brooklyn leader stands in the present situation. Both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy are counting on Mr. McLaughlin's support.

As yet the Brooklyn man has given no indication of how he intends to stand in case the reputed fight between Senator Hill and Senator Murphy continues. Although Mr. McLaughlin is getting to be a pretty old man his support in a State campaign is considered just as valuable as it ever was, and his hold upon his followers just as strong.

Congressman Sulzer has been in the city since Saturday, but he hasn't talked politics much. His friends say he is going to make a strong fight for recognition by Tammany as the candidate from this city for the nomination.

THE SENATE HELD A SESSION.

The Hawaiian Resolution Was Taken Up, and the Declaration of Independence Was Read.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Senate was the only house of Congress in session today. Resolutions calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to experiments with explosives and inventions were passed, and consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions were resumed.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) opposed the resolutions. He laid down the proposition that annexation involved the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and the traditional foreign policy of this country. He declared that Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines should be made independent, Spain should pay the entire cost of the war, and the war should not end with any increase of this Government's territorial possessions.

At noon Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) read and commented upon the Declaration of Independence. He had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), who announced that he had what he considered exceptionally good news, and asked that the clerk be directed to read the Associated Press dispatch conveying Admiral Sampson's cablegram telling of the capture of the Spanish fleet. At the conclusion of the good news all Senators and occupants of the galleries joined in the applause, which was prolonged. The Chair refrained for once from any effort to check a demonstration of approval in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Allen resumed his speech, continuing the reading of state papers relative to the country's foreign policy.

Mr. Allen yielded for a call of the Senate. The Hawaiian resolutions then were laid aside and private pension bills were considered. Meantime Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) attempted to secure action upon the bill authorizing the call of 20,000 negro volunteers, but Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) objected to consideration.

At 4:55 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. The Senate adjourned at 5:14 P. M.

Funeral of Anarchist Schwab.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Friends and followers of the late Michael Schwab, the Anarchist, crowded the Social Turner Hall Sunday afternoon to see his body as it lay in state previous to being conveyed to Graceland Cemetery. The coffin was placed in front of the stage, and was surrounded by a wall of floral pieces sent by societies with whose political creeds and aspirations Mr. Schwab sympathized.

The oration was delivered by Robert Steiner, editor of The Belleville Tageblatt. The closing speeches were delivered by P. Ehmann and E. Dietzel. The body probably will be cremated this week.

Largest Cargo of Live Cattle.

The White Star Line steamship Georgic, which sails to-day, has aboard what is said to be the largest cargo of live cattle ever shipped on a single steamer. She carries 1,020 head, consigned to J. Shamberg & Son and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, half for each house. In addition she carries 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris.

THE PRESIDENT PRAISED.

New York Sons of the American Revolution Congratulate Him on His Impartial War Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A special committee from the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to-day presented President McKinley with engrossed resolutions, indorsing his action in blotting out sectionalism by the war appointments of representatives of the North and South—Major Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina and Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant of New York. The society was represented by Col. John C. Calhoun, Vice President, and Dr. James M. King, Chaplain, of New York.

In addressing the President, who is himself a member of the general society, the committee said:

"Mr. President, to you, as Commander in Chief of all our forces on sea and land, we bring the salutations of your compatriots of the Sons of the American Revolution. You have endeared yourself to the American people by meeting every demand for leadership and statesmanship at a crucial period in our history, and by your patriotic leadership in blotting out sectional lines.

"You, who won in the field a military title, and know what war means, have stood as firmly as adamant for honorable peace, until peace was no longer possible without dishonor.

"Your comprehensive sense of duty, your moral courage, your magnificent poise, your enlightened conscience, your brave gentleness, and your unfailing kindness have added to the Nation's invoice of wealth and worth. And when the conflict of war is joined, you announce that the war will be waged on our part on a high plane of liberality toward commerce and of humanity toward belligerents, while you do not waver in consummating the aggressive preparations for carrying out the deliberately expressed purpose of the Nation.

"You, Sir, as President of the Republic, have affixed your signature to two documents that will lend immortality to your fame as a ruler, and will place your name above that of whole processions of hereditary monarchs.

"You signed the joint resolution of Congress at about noon on April 20, 1898, the emancipation proclamation of the Western Hemisphere from the last bondage clutch of a mediaeval civilization, terminating 300 years of intolerance, rapacity, and cruelty. It was one of the pivotal points in the history of the race. The proclamation was signed by your firm hand, in whose veins courses the blood of an ancestry which helped secure for us our civil and religious liberty, and by the same hand that wielded a sword which helped to make Lincoln's emancipation proclamation effective in breaking the chains of millions of bondmen, and in preserving the integrity of the Union of the sovereign States.

"On June 7, 1898, you signed the enactment doing away with all disabilities incident to the civil war. Since then, with a patriotic heart beating at your pen's point, you have signed commission after commission in the military and naval service, with alternating impartiality, of men who faced each other in the civil war, but who now under the one ensign of the Republic all face the one foreign foe to the liberties we enjoy and the institutions we cherish. We are to-day recognizing and accentuating the historic import of two of these appointments made and commissions signed by you. Butler and Grant are names that need only to be mentioned in the new comradship, to render your acts and this occasion memorable."

The President expressed his sincere gratitude for the action of the organization.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Commodore Frederick V. McNair, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. William T. Sampson, to be a Commodore; Commander Francis W. Dickins, to be a Captain; Lieut. (junior grade) H. A. Field, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Albert L. Norton, to be a Leiutenant; Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, to be a Commander.

SIGNALING WITH KITES.

Exhibition at Long Beach, Followed by the Floating of the Colors.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 4.—The Stars and Stripes, flying majestically in the breeze, suspended 500 feet in the air from a tandem of Blue Hill box kites on an invisible wire attached to an air-tight cask, were floated out to sea to-day from here. The tests for signaling with the kites, as used by H. H. Clayton at the Blue Hill Observatory, Boston, had just been completed successfully when this unusual sight was presented. E. I. Horsman of New York, who has offered to present the Government this novel signaling apparatus, gave the exhibition, in the presence of 1,000 persons.

After the kites, in single and tandem, had been raised to an elevation of 2,000 feet with signal flags and camera, Mr. Horsman floated two full-rigged flying yachts, with their black hulls of silk and with mainsails, jibs, and topsails set. Each silk hull is six feet long, and takes the air and floats as gracefully as a yacht on the sea. From the anchor line of one of the boats hung the signal, "Remember the Maine." The boats sailed over the beach for fully a mile.

War Signal Experiment at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 4.—The war signal experiment, in which William A. Eddy of this city was to photograph the flag signals from a camera in midair, took place to-day. Gen. Greely had some time ago sent the United States Army signal code to George Ewald and Herman Beck, who had made the flags for the central signal station operated by Mr. Eddy. The main kite was operated by Stuart M. French. The first signal was raised by George Ewald at 8 A. M. The second went to a still higher point at 10:45 A. M., and the third was raised by means of four Eddy kites, and was entirely successful, the moving signal operating perfectly. A thunder shower which came up drove everybody to shelter, but the four kites remained aloft in the rain, and partly dried while still in the air after the shower had passed.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

Concert for Their Benefit in Carnegie Music Hall.

The entertainment for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors absent at the front, under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, to be held at Carnegie Music Hall on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, promises to be a great success.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside and introduce the orator of the evening, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who will deliver an address on "The American Soldier and Sailo.." The events of the past few days at Santiago will lend particular interest to Mr. Cockran's address. Miss Camille Darville, Julius Steger, Mary Norton, and a host of others, together with the orchestra of the Broadway Theatre, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, have volunteered for a musical programme, which will no doubt make a rare treat.

The objects of this entertainment appeal directly to the hearts of the people at this time. The association for the care of the families of soldiers and sailors was organized by leading citizens of the city in an hour of emergency, and is being conducted by devoted men and women who are sparing neither pains nor labor to see that no suffering comes to the families and friends of the men at the front. Between 500 and 600 families are now on the books of the association, being cared for without subjecting them to the humiliation of charity.

WAR TAX ON BILLS OF LADING.

The Transportation Companies Must Affix the Stamp.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to-day received the following message from Washington in reply to a request for a ruling as to whether the shipper or express company should pay the war revenue tax on bills of lading and receipts:

"Express and transportation companies must affix stamps to bills of lading issued by them." The message was signed by V. B. Scott, Commissioner.

Two Drowned on a Fishing Trip.

The body of John Conway, twenty-two years old, of Bond and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, was found in the Gowanus Canal yesterday. Conway went fishing in a small boat Friday with Michael Kelly of Douglass and Nevins Streets. When they were returning the boat was upset and both were drowned. The body of Kelly has not yet been recovered.

MANY DROWN NEAR SALEM

Excursion Steamer Surf City Capsizes in a Squall on Her Way to Beverly.

TWENTY MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Six Bodies Recovered from the Wreck and Over Twelve Persons Missing—Some of the Saved in a Critical Condition.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 4.—The small excursion steamer Surf City, with about sixty passengers on board, while half way over from Salem Willows to her wharf here, a distance of about two miles, was struck by a sudden, but terrific, squall about 6 o'clock to-night and capsized.

Of those on board a large majority are believed to have been rescued by boats from both the Salem and Beverly shores, but no less than six bodies have been recovered at dark, and, as it is known that many rushed into the cabin before the squall, it is thought that twice as many are still confined there. As one or two of those taken ashore are in a critical condition, it appears likely that the list of dead may reach a score.

The following bodies were recovered from the wreck:

Mrs. CATHERINE W. WEBER, twenty-five years old, of Beverly.

Miss GRACE SNELL, thirteen years old, daughter of Arthur Snell of Beverly.

Three-year-old son of John Kenney of Beverly.

Two unidentified women and one unidentified six-year-old boy.

Of those rescued, Miss Bertha Lovett of North Beverly, Hazel Hersey, one year old, of Beverly; Miss Emerson of Danvers, and an unknown two-year-old girl are still in a critical condition. Otto Carris, the fireman, was also badly scalded.

The Surf City is a small screw steamer with two decks, and has been making short trips in Massachusetts Bay for a number of years.

This year she was put on the Baker Island Line, making half a dozen trips a day from this city, stopping on each occasion at Salem Willows. She came up from Baker Island about 5 o'clock and left Salem Willows at 6:05.

Capt. Dalby, her commander, saw signs of a squall as the boat left the Willows, but thought he could make his wharf here before it struck. He had just reached the Beverly Bar when the storm struck the boat, and at the same time a lightning bolt struck the beacon at the end of the bar.

Amid the terrific din of the thunder which followed the lightning flash and the fearful whirlwind the little steamer careened over to starboard and went down, all so suddenly that even the commander had the greatest difficulty in getting out of the boat.

The boat sank in about fifteen feet of water, her hurricane deck being loosened in the gale, while all those on board were either thrown into the water of the bay or struggled desperately to get from under the decks or out of the cabin of the boat.

The steamer was seen to go down by persons on both sides of the bay, and boats immediately put out to the wreck, reaching her in a few minutes. Those in the water were quickly hauled aboard, some being taken to the Beverly shore, while others were taken to Salem.

The scattering of the survivors led to the greatest confusion, and for a long time to-night it was difficult from the conflicting stories to ascertain just how many persons were on the boat.

Notwithstanding the fact that the rescuers worked hard and well, there were those to whom aid came too late. With the living were drawn into the boat a number of dead, including the bodies of two little children. Some of the bodies were taken to the undertaking rooms at Beverly and others to Salem.

The young yachtsmen of the Jubilee Yacht Club saved more than half, and every boat at the club float was utilized. Others from the wharves worked fully as hard, and every effort was made to get the mass of struggling humanity to dry land.

The scene while the work of rescue was going on was a fearful one, as over half of those on board were women, and their screams could be heard for miles. Many clung to the top of the hurricane deck and supported themselves until the boats came, while others grasped the flagstaffs, and even the smokestack.

The suspense before the first boat came was awful, for though the time was but a few minutes, it seemed eternity to those in the seething waters.

Darkness closed down on the ill-fated boat, with the tide rapidly rising above her smokestack, and it is hardly probable that any more bodies will be found before to-morrow morning.

Nearly all those on board are believed to have come from this side of the bay, and to-night there was a wild scene about the city looking for the missing. In most cases they were found, but at a late hour a dozen or more were unaccounted for.

The disaster was the most terrible that ever occurred in Salem Bay.

STORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Seven Killed, Many Wounded, and Great Loss of Property at Hampton.

HAMPTON, N. H., July 4.—A terrific tornado struck a section of Hampton Beach at 3:15 this afternoon, causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life. The atmospheric disturbance came almost without warning, and was accompanied by little rain at first, a few large drops preceding the swoop of the winds.

In an instant almost cottages were blown flat, horses were picked up bodily and dashed against buildings, vehicles carried many feet, barns unroofed, large trees snapped off at their roots as if simply cornstalks, while others were torn up bodily. The effect of the storm was shown noticeably in the way electric wires of all kinds were tangled up.

The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's Hotel, and cut a path 100 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape until it passed out to sea. In a short time twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink, near Leavitt's, a single story structure of wood, 50 by 100 feet in width. Here from 75 to 125 persons are seriously injured, an unknown number slightly wounded, and seven persons already dead.

Confusion reigns, and the scenes are pitiful in the extreme.

A yacht owned by Capt. Frank Mudd of this place, was sailing off the beach, and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons, and of these five were drowned. The drowned are Walter, Gertrude, and Ralph Hodgson, Kensington, N. H.; Mrs. W. H. Parker, Kensington; Capt. Mudd, Hampton. The others in the boat were Alfred Scott, John Lambeck, William K. Parker and daughter, all of Kensington. All of these are believed to have been saved.

The list of dead on shore reported at 8 o'clock was as follows: Mora, the actress, of New York, who was playing in a piece entitled "The Blowing Up of the Maine"; Miss Mae Prescott, Exeter; Samuel Cammett, Exeter; William F. Karlson, Exeter.

Among those believed to be fatally injured in the pavilion are Miss O. D. Pressey, Haverhill, Mass., fractured skull; J. F. Pennington, Exeter, N. H.; and A. W. Barber, Exeter, N. H., internal injuries. Karlson was taken out dead, but Mora, the actress, was alive when found and died shortly after arrival at the Merrimac House.

A peculiar incident in the pavilion is reported. The pianist had his hands and head caught by a falling beam and was crowded against the piano so that it was not possible for him to extricate himself. He was severely hurt. A member of the Exeter Cornet Band was among the killed.

Mora is known in New York as a repertoire actress, and has traveled through New England with several of the Gorham circuit stock companies. She is said to have done conscientious work, although not taking the leading parts.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Visited by a Severe Thunderstorm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Allen Stager, aged twenty years, and Emma Decarey, aged eighteen years, were killed by lightning while standing together at Strawberry Mansion, Fairmount Park, this afternoon. The young couple had gone to the park together to spend the holiday. Stager resided at 2525 Jessup Street and the young lady on Stillman Street, near Diamond.

City Councilman Frank I. Mitchell, who resided at 1923 South Sixth Street, was also killed by lightning this afternoon in Fairmount Park.

Eight Men Injured in Long Island.

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 4.—A severe tornado swept over this part of Long Island and Long Beach this afternoon. Considerable damage was done on the mainland, and at Long Beach a building used as the dormitories of the colored help at the hotel blew down. Eight colored men employed as waiters at the hotel were injured. The storm came out of the northwest about 4:30 o'clock very suddenly. Within ten minutes the weather changed from bright sunshine to almost darkness, and the wind swept seaward with hurricane violence, stripping trees of their branches and whipping shutters and signs from their places. The lightning was very severe. Hail as large as hens' eggs fell for fifteen minutes. The storm lasted about forty minutes.

Storm Does Damage in Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, July 4.—A terrific wind and hail storm raged here this afternoon, and did much damage. A two-story barn, filled with hay, on the farm of the estate of T. G. Mathews was lifted from its foundations by the wind and dashed to pieces 300 feet from where it stood before the storm broke. Many fruit trees were blown down, others had every leaf stripped from the branches, and shade trees suffered in a similar manner. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell during most of the storm.

Two Men Struck by Lightning.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—A severe electrical storm prevailed here from 5 until 8 o'clock this evening. Eugene Crane and Edward Newell, roundhousemen, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, were struck by lightning and seriously injured. Newell was badly hurt about the abdomen, and Crane is paralyzed from his hips down. One of his shoes was torn off by the lightning.

Two Negroes Killed by Lightning.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad station at Round Bay, near Annapolis, was struck by lightning this afternoon and destroyed. Frederick Davis and another man, both colored, belonging to this city, were killed.

Three Drowned at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Lewis Krakau, aged twenty-five; Frederick Mendtman, thirty-two, and William Clark, eighteen years old, were drowned this afternoon in the Baltimore Harbor. The sailboat in which the men were taking an outing was capsized by a squall.

LIGHTNING STRUCK HIS RIFLE.

A Sharpshooter at Glendale Park, L. I., Narrowly Escapes Death—Two Others Injured.

During the thunderstorm which yesterday afternoon swept over Glendale Park, L. I., where the National Schuetzenfest is in progress, a lightning bolt knocked a rifleman senseless and partially stunned two other men. Ettose Minenervini, aged twenty-eight, of 309 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a collector for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was the man who narrowly escaped sudden death. He is a crack shot of an Italian rifle corps, and had first raised three white flags by his shooting at target No. 2 on the Point range. He was lowering his rifle after a shot when the lightning struck its barrel and then his right temple, rendering him unconscious. He was immediately treated by Dr. Charles T. Tag of the field hospital established on the grounds by the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn. He was unconscious for an hour, but was sent to the hospital, and recovered.

Shooting Master Gus A. Nowak and Ludwig Richard, in the Secretary's office, which was struck by the same bolt, were partially stunned.

House Struck by Lightning.

A cupola on the house of Col. Gilbert S. King, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, making a hole 6 feet by 4 in dimensions. The house was untenanted, the family being in Orange County.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ferdinand W. Roth.

Ferdinand W. Roth, for many years President of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, corner of Union Street and Sixth Avenue. He was a member of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., and was forty-seven years old. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will be held at the Lutheran Church, in Schermerhorn Street, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Jacob Loth officiating.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LYDIA E. WRIGHT, widow of John D. Wright, who was for many years prominently identified with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, died at her home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, Friday afternoon. She was seventy-one years old, and the last of her family. Burial will take place to-morrow in Woodlawn.

JOHN C. SUTHERLAND died Friday afternoon of pneumonia, at his home, 208 West Eightieth Street. He was seventy-one years old. He leaves a wife and daughter. Mr. Sutherland was the first President of the Scottish Celtic Society of this city. Burial will be in Woodlawn to-morrow. The funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 o'clock.

OTTO DUNWEG, formerly a wine importer of this city, died Saturday at his residence, 184 East Seventy-third Street. He was born in Potsdam, where his family was engaged in the wine trade. About thirty-one years ago he arrived here from Germany, and became his brother's agent in the wine business in this city, having a cellar in Broad Street. His death was due to Bright's disease. He leaves a wife. The funeral will take place to-day at the house.

Mrs. AMELIA F. WARE, for many years an active and prominent member of the Sheltering Arms Society of this city and other charitable organizations, died Friday afternoon at her home, 138 West Thirty-sixth Street. She was the mother of ex-Alderman Frederick A. Ware and of Edward A. Ware, and was the daughter of Karl Klauberg, who for sixty years conducted a cutlery establishment on William Street. Her age was sixty-one years. She will be buried in Woodlawn to-morrow. The funeral services will be held at her late residence at 1:30 o'clock.

MAY BE SNAKE BITE.

Colored Boy Was Stung While in Bathing and Died in Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—Arthur Davis, fifteen years old, a colored boy living at Montclair, died in the Mountainside Hospital there on Saturday. It is supposed death resulted from a snake bite. A week ago he was bathing in Verona Lake, and while in the water suddenly screamed. He was helped ashore and his right foot began to swell.

He was taken to Montclair, but when he reached the hospital the doctors said the poison had spread so far his case was hopeless. He lingered in great agony. It is not known positively that a snake bit the boy, but the symptoms were those of snake poison.

More Red Cross Nurses for Cuba.

Eleven Red Cross nurses, two physicians, and two medical students left the Red Cross Hospital at 233 West One Hundredth Street at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Cuba. They went via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, where they were joined by Miss Bouligny. The nurses are the Misses Addie Harris, Catherine Reynard, Aline Phillips, Carrie Krauss, Mary Carson, Herwig Gruvenska, Catherine B. Park, Rose Helsenger, Mrs. Harley, and Miss Rutty.

Mr. Brice Hears from His Sons.

LONDON, July 4.—Former United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, who is now in London, received this evening cablegrams from his two sons, one with the army at Santiago de Cuba and the other with the transports that have arrived at Manila. Both dispatches give excellent reports of the respective situations.

HURLIHEE WAS NOT FLIRTING.

Declares He Did Not Sit in Miss Higgins's Lap Intentionally.

While Patrick Hurlihee of New York was riding in a Jersey City and Bayonne trolley-car yesterday, a jolt of the car threw him into the lap of Miss Josie Higgins of 514 Grand Street. Miss Higgins insisted that Hurlihee had thrown himself into her lap intentionally, and she caused his arrest. He was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin. He satisfied the Court that the affair was accidental, and the case was dismissed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

DAY.—At Catskill, N. Y., July 4, 1898, Emily C. Day, widow of Jeremiah Day.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, July 6, at 4 P. M.

ELLIOTT.—Joseph B. Elliott, M. D., Sunday, July 3, 1898.
Funeral services at 493 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 5, at 5:30 P. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FOWLER.—At Nutley, N. J., July 4, 1898, Mary Berrien Odenheimer, wife of Frank Fowler.
Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Nutley, on Wednesday, July 6, on arrival 9:45 A. M. train from West 23d St., and 9:52 A. M. train from Chambers St.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCAFFREY.—On July 3, 1898, at Minmurry, County Monaghan, Ireland, Sarah McCaffrey, for forty-five years a faithful friend in the family of the late John Punnett.

OLMSTEAD.—On Sunday, July 3, William H. Olmstead in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services at his home, 10 Union Park, Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, July 6, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PARKER.—On Monday, July 4, at her late residence, No. 37 West 10th St., Jane W. Parker, daughter of the late John R. Parker, in the 81st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, July 6, at half-past 9 o'clock.

PHYFE.—July 3, 1898, Duncan Phyfe, son of the late William and Ann Phyfe, aged 70 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 487 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 3, of rheumatism of the heart, Edith Parish Ludlam, wife of Nathaniel Macrae Robinson, and youngest daughter of Henrietta Parish and the late Edward Ludlam.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 186 Amity Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, at 4 P. M. Interment at Oyster Bay, L. I.

SCHMIDT.—John William, eldest son of F. Leopold and Melenda P. Schmidt, in his 39th year.
Burial service at the residence of his parents, No. 54 East 75th Street, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

STODDARD.—At New Hamburg, N. Y., July 3, John Stoddard, aged 18, son of Prof. John Tattan and Mary Leavitt Stoddard of Northampton.
Interment at Northampton.

TURNER.—On Sunday, July 3, 1898, Juliette A., widow of Daniel H. Turner, age 79 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 325 5th Av., Tuesday, July 5, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WRIGHT.—On Sixth Day, evening Seventh Month, 1st, 1898, Lydia E., widow of John D. Wright.
Funeral from her late residence, 161 West 86th St., New York, on Third Day, afternoon of fifth instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDREA, Pasquale, 9 Thompson St.	8	3
ANDERSON, Emma, 212 E. 88th St.	1	3
BOLTZ, George, Brooklyn	63	3
BENESOVSKY, Pincus, 107 Rivington	58	3
BOYLAN, John, 413 E. 22d St.	56	3
BOECKEL, Joseph, 396 Greenwich St.	16	3
BAUER, Rosie, 1,440 Avenue A	5	3
BEATE, Louis, 300 E. 89th St.	24	4
CALLAHAN, Maggie, 717 2d Av.	80	2
CARLYLE, Marie, Fort Wayne, Ind.	28	3
COLLINS, Kate, 44 Charlton St.	44	3
COURTNEY, Edward, 555 Morris Av.	84	3
CUNNINGHAM, Otto, 332 6th Av.	59	3
COLLINS, Catharine, 448 E. 115th St.	60	2
CRONIN, Jeremiah, 74 Forsyth St.	27	2
COHEN, Mollie, 85 Goerck St.	3	4
COOTS, Adelina, 242 W. 47th St.	80	3
CUSACK, Sarah, 231 W. 124th St.	67	2
DONOVAN, John, 555 Greenwich St.	47	2
DENNIN, Edward J., 412 W. 36th St.	3	2
DUENWEG, Otto, 184 E. 73d St.	57	2
EAGERS, Francis, 158 E. 52d St.	1	2
[illegible]AWER, Louis, 5 Jackson St.	69	3
FELLOWS, Gertrude A., 2,151 3d Av.	82	3
FLETCHER, Catharine, 229 E. 85th.	60	3
FRIEDHOFF, August, 82 1st Av.	21	4
GEZEBRENIARZ, Kopel, 329 E. 16th	45	3
GARRITY, Thomas, Bellevue Hospital	82	3
GUTMAN, Isaac, 106 Ludlow St.	52	4
HERRMAN, Charles, 222 W. 30th St.	1	2
HELBIG, Mary, 528 W. 40th St.	19	2
HOGAN, Richard, 339 E. 35th St.	47	2
HERLIHY, Hannah, 107 Amsterdam Av.	36	4
HEMINGWAY, Eloise F., 56 Manhattan Av.	24	3
JACOBS, Pauline B., Long Island City	4	3
KIERNAN, M., 341 E. 85th St.	60	2
KEE, Thomas, 236 E. 35th St.	75	2
KAISER, Louis, 212 E. 89th St.	53	2
KENNEDY, John F., 504 W. 16th St.	21	2
KELLY, John, 3 W. 87th St.	5	4
KERK, Mary, St. Vincent's Hospital	26	4
LYNCH, Michael, 469 Canal St.	26	2
LEE, Catharine T., 317 1st Av.	60	3
LEIB, Carolina, 114 E. 11th St.	61	3
McDERMOTT, Ann, 402 E. 18th St.	82	2
McKENNA, Cornelius, 506 W. 49th St.	38	2
McENERNEY, Patrick, 458 W. 52d St.	36	2
MUHLFELDER, Fanny, 208 E. 116th.	84	3
MILVANEY, James, 302 W. 129th St.	68	3
MICKELBANK, Benjamin, 235 E. 97th	45	3
MELLEN, Frederick, 509 W. 19th St.	1	3
MOLOGHAN, John, 313 E. 106th St.	28	2
MONN, Lee, 34 Mott St.	34	2
MANNIX, John, 213 E. 70th St.	72	2
MAURO, Francesco, 243 Elizabeth St.	1	3
MOORE, Joseph, 1,980 3d Av.	1	2
MOLLOY, John F., 419 W. 35d St.	5	3
NASSRE, Mary F., 79 Washington St.	20	3
OLSEN, Charles, 412 E. 83d St.	21	3
PHELAN, Edward, 350 W. 21st St.	48	3
PIGOTT, Mary, 287 W. 147th St.	60	3
PALMER, Ellen T., 339 E. 116th St.	72	2
PASCO, George, 227 W. 126th St.	79	2
PINGLE, Mary J., 72 Greenwich St.	1	3
ROTHSCHILD, Pauline, 242 E. 77th	67	3
SEEGERS, William, 629 W. 48th St.	2	3
SMITH, Julius, 240 Canal St.	42	1
SHIELS, Cornelia, 993 Columbus Av.	60	2
STAPLETON, Margaret, 94 Elm St.	7	3
SCHNEIDER, George, 243 Stanton St.	47	3
SIMON, Charles, 589 Lexington Av.	70	3
SCHNEIDER, F., Bellevue Hospital	49	3
SULLIVAN, Mary, 332 E. 112th St.	2	2
SCHUERMAN, Jacob, 480 E. 74th St.	68	3
SANDERSON, John, 309 E. 60th St.	35	2
SPROLES, Josiah, 302 W. 29th St.	38	3
SCHLESINGER, Liba, 135 Broome St.	33	4
SUTHERLAND, John C., 208 W. 80th	71	3
SONDHEIMER, Frida, 177 W. 87th St.	36	4
SEIDENSTRICKER, Elizabeth, 707 Greenwich St.	1	4
SCHMIDT, John W., 54 E. 75th St.	38	3
TURPIE, James T., 354 Madison St.	57	2
WRIGHT, Lydia E., 161 W. 86th St.	71	2
WILSON, Henry, Bellevue Hospital	42	4
WARE, Amelia F., 138 W. 36th St.	61	3
WHALEN, Margaret, 514 W. 38th St.	30	4
WOELFLE, Olga, 409 W. 32d St.	3	4
YORK, Elizabeth M., 4 Albany St.	1	3

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ABRAMS, Frederick, 337 51st St.	17	3
BERGSTROM, Matilda, 1,200 3d Av.	34	3
BAER, Regina, 552 Liberty Av.	57	2
BROWNE, Robert, 288 5th Av.	9	3
BAUMAN, Marie, 152 Johnson Av.	1	3
*BRUSH, Annie, Kings Co. Hosp.	48	30
BIEDENKAPP, J., 165 Franklin St.	1	3
BARTON, Joseph, 363 Berry St.	1	2
BROWN, Ellen, 119 Lincoln Place	56	2
CATINA, Angela, 88 Front St.	1	3
DEVOE, George, 259 Schermerhorn St.	66	3
DOYLE, John, 353 Linden St.	1	3
DAVIS, Henry, 25 Lorimer St.	40	1
EDWARDS, Harriet, 80 Putnam Av.	1	3
ENGELBREDT, Carrie, 12 Judge St.	1	3
FEATHERSTONE, M., 75 Berry St.	1	2
FLECKENSTEIN, J., 266 Stagg St.	1	3
FOSTER, Helen, 44 Columbia Place	30	2
FIGHTELMANN, H., 265 Prospect Av.	2	3
FLEMING, Jane, 606 Myrtle Av.	80	3
FERGUSON, C., 676 Humboldt St.	13	3
FLOOD, James, 120A Rockaway Av.	55	3
GROUMBLY, Julia, 685 6th Av.	57	3
HELLGREW, Emma, 296 Bergen St.	1	2
HOGAN, Edward, St. Peter's Hosp.	29	3
HARPIN, John, 629 Hicks St.	51	2
HAIG, Frank, 174 Gold St.	1	3
HARRIS, L. T., 174 Washington Park	1	4
IMPULGAR, John, 209 89th St.	1	3
KING, Mary, 600 Carroll St.	43	3
KOHM, Anton, 135 Nassau Av.	32	3
KELLER, George, 53 Central Av.	1	3
KUNTZ, Charles, 208 Graham Av.	1	3
LYNCH, Thomas, 118 Columbia St.	1	3
MEYTROTT, Martin, 171 Reid Av.	80	3
MEYER, Charles, 597 Leonard St.	1	3
MONTAG, Clarence, 404 S. 4th St.	1	4
MANION, Margaret, 15 Skillman St.	1	3
MOREY, Edna, 248 S. 3d St.	1	3
MOORE, Marianna, 76 3d Place	61	3
McKENNA, Frances, 96 N. 3d St.	1	4
NEBBIO, Vincenzo, 78 Hudson Av.	36	3
O'REILLY, Mary, 367 E. 39th St.	1	3
PITERS, Clotilda, 54 Sackett St.	1	3
PENNAR, Christopher, 731 Gates Av.	40	2
PINES, Henry, 24 Moore St.	20	3
PATON, Elsie, 725 Franklin Av.	1	3
QUINN, Francis, 245 Smith St.	1	3
ROBERTSON, Alexander, 135 N. 9th.	1	3
REED, Edward, 69 Middleton St.	1	3
ROMANO, Paul, 486 Marcy Av.	10	1
RYAN, Mary, 497 Warren St.	1	3
STRANDER, Walter, 506 Grand Av.	1	3
SEIBER, Bertha, 1,689 Bergen St.	1	3
SCHEMETAL, Emma, 55 S. 1st St.	1	3
SHIELDS, James, 188 Duffield St.	46	2
TAYLOR, Lester, Brooklyn Hosp.	1	30
UNKNOWN WOMAN, foot Wash'n St.	35	1
ULRICH, Gus, 257 Scholes St.	1	3
WALLENSTEIN, Tina, 121 Seigel St.	1	3
WILDERMUTH, M., 120 Bergen St.	31	3
WOKERT, Clara, 170 Boerum St.	1	3

*Date of death in June.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices:
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of:
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New York Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

Absolutely Safe INVESTMENTS.

Government Bonds—all Issues.

State of Massachusetts Gold	3 1-2s
City of Nashua, N. H., Gold	4s
City of Concord, N. H.	3 1-2s
City of San Diego, Cal., Gold	4 1-2s
City of Bristol, Conn.	4s
City of Berlin, N. H.	4 1-2s
City of New Britain, Conn.	4s
City of Montgomery, Ala.	4 1-2s
City of Denver, Colo., School	5s and 4 1-2s
Town of Southbridge, Mass.	4s
Town of Hebron, Conn.	3 1-2s
Town of Windsor, Vt.	4s

We recommend the above as absolutely safe investments.
Send for Our July Descriptive Circular
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,885 and 4,886 Cortlandt.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
[illegible]
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BALTIMORE & OHIO NEW BONDS
AND
PREFERRED SHARES
WHEN ISSUED
DEALT IN.
HOFMANN BROTHERS,
30 Broad St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

More business was done in American shares at London yesterday than on any day for a long time. Inspiriting news from Santiago induced activity, in which most of the really important men of Wall Street participated. Houses with London connections were all busy early yesterday morning, and a large number of Stock Exchange operators were in town alertly making purchases abroad, thus taking profitable advantage of opportunities offered on the other side of the ocean while holiday vacations were keeping home Exchanges closed.

In one important instance a Stock Exchange man, summering at Long Branch, chartered a special train at 2 o'clock in the morning to rush him to town in time to cable abroad instructions for the execution of orders said to be beyond 25,000 shares.

⁂

Naturally the foreign quotations for American stocks rose, and advantageous market positions were obtained by the wide-awake operators who had good news in time to "back" it on the London Stock Exchange.

⁂

To-day's market, not only abroad but here much more largely, will be attended by unusual features of interest and influence.

Professional Wall Street is likely to commit itself now to the belief that the war is practically over.

GRAIN MARKET RALLIES.

The local grain market put on a spurt on Friday, and cash wheat was landed well on to the nineties. The rally was emphatic, and in the face of the reimposition of import duties on wheat by France and Italy and mammoth crop news, which was hardly offset by information of serious damage to the Winter wheat crop under harvesting and Spring wheat in many localities.

⁂

Of the reimposition of the French import duties, the best authority in the United States said: "France took off the duties as an expedient to get wheat in volume and quickly. The measure was a vast success. France secured about 26,000,000 bushels from England and this country. Some of it was Leiter wheat. The imports did not fill up stocks. But while the result of the harvesting of the French Winter wheat crop—the country has no Spring wheat—is in doubt, with the probabilities against an average yield, the Government had to protect its agriculturists and its revenue, and so put the tax on again. It is not unlikely that before November is reached it may be lifted, despite M. Vigor, Minister of Agriculture, in posse, until the granaries and mill stocks are filled. At any rate, the foreign policy of France is such as to prohibit any running down of stocks of breadstuffs as was the case in 1897-8."

⁂

The greatest bull card of the moment was on Friday displayed on the bulletin board of the Produce Exchange. It was in the report of the inspection of grain, and told that on June 30 only one load—1,000 bushels—of wheat, No. 2 red, was inspected here, while the average is 200 loads daily. This, taken with the news that while harvesting is fairly general in the middle Winter wheat belt, no new wheat is moving, but is being stored when grown, is regarded by many as proof that the growers intend to hold wheat for not less than 65 cents spot. On the other hand, the greatest wheat grower in Virginia, a gentleman farmer at that, directed his factotum to sell all the yield as soon as winnowed.

⁂

The bear element on the Produce Exchange tried on Friday to lower quotations by selling against every rise, with the result that to-day will see a greatly oversold local market that the least vitalizing from Liverpool will turn into a frantic rush to corn. The tactics of the sellers embraced every device known in the profession, and the favorite story was: "Wheat's a bag of wind. The market has been stiffened up to let the New York brokers, who are long for several millions of bushels, down easy." The export business of the past trading week of five days did not support this view as it was, considering the immense exports of the past month, and the supply afloat, fair with full inquiry and signs of daily increasing activity.

⁂

How the wheat market here rallied and crept up since June 25 is seen in this table of closing prices:

	July Option.	September Option.	December Option.
June 25	79	72	72⅝
June 27	79	72	72⅝
June 28	77½	71¼	71⅝
June 29	80	73½	73⅝
June 30	79⅝	73¼	73½
July 1	83½	75⅝	75½

Cash wheat was 87 cents June 25 and 89 cents Friday. In the Chicago post-market privileges bidding for September puts was 68½ cents and for calls 74½ cents, a much wider range than for several weeks.

⁂

With the farmer apparently out of the market for the present, or only selling a small percentage of his crop of Winter wheat for present necessities, the prospect of corn—a 650,000,000-bushel crop instead of 700,000,000—should certainly hold present quotations firm, if it does not send them higher. Sifted out of the mass of bullish reports are several from conservative and trustworthy sources and authorities which point directly to a shortage in many districts of from 15 to 20 per cent. on Winter wheat. Taking a mean of 10 per cent., this reduces the 700,000,000 crop to 630,000,000. Texas and California were found to have even a poorer crop than the worst of the reports before harvesting foreshadowed, and this shrinkage, applied to the entire country and to Spring wheat, would put the aggregate yield at less than that of 1897. Coming to statistics the last estimate on the Winter and Spring wheat crop of 1898 by The Price Current is 611,000,000 bushels. Meanwhile millers are hustling for grist to replace that which they sold to make "lunch money."

⁂

Friday's local quotations for cereals and their dependents, compared with closing prices of the previous week and the corresponding date of 1897, are in this table:

	July 1, 1897.	July 1, 1898.	June 25, 1898.
Cash wheat	.76⅞	.89	.87
Cash corn	.28⅜	.36¼	.36¼
Cash oats	.21⅞	.26⅛	.28
Flour	$4.10	$4.80	$4.85
Lard	4.20	5.70	6.00
Pork	8.50	10.00	10.25
July wheat	.74⅝	.83½	.79
September wheat	.70⅝	.75⅞	.72⅝
December wheat	.71⅝	.75½	.72⅝
July corn	.28⅝	.36⅛	.36⅛
September corn	.30⅛	.27⅛	.37⅞
July oats	.21⅝	.25⅝	.27½

WAR TIME FLUCTUATIONS.

To the student of stock market prices no set of figures can prove more interesting than the record of the fluctuations in conspicuous shares since Feb. 15, Maine disaster day. The highest prices of the year had been made just previous to that memorable date, but following it came semi-panicky conditions which carried values to their lowest about the end of March. A few stocks made further declines at the actual commencement of hostilities with Spain on April 21, but, as a rule, even in that weakness, prices did not reach the low level of the previous month.

Following the outbreak of the war came the sharp upward movement, in which the losses, scored after the Maine disaster, have been in nearly every instance more than recovered, but only in a few exceptional cases have the high prices of the opening of the year again been reached. The highest point on the recent advance was in the week of June 6, although movements in special stocks have brought them to their top figures more recently.

In the subjoined table are given the closing prices on Feb. 15, the lowest figures afterward touched, and the quotations reached in the present upward movement, put beside the closing prices of last week:

	Close Feb. 15.	Low Since.	High Since.	Close July 1.
American Cotton Oil	20⅛	15½	22⅝	20⅝
American Cotton Oil pf.	76⅝	66	77	73½
American Spirits Mfg.	8½	6½	15⅛	14⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20⅛	16	40⅝	37½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅞	107¼	145⅛	132⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	108	115⅛	120⅛
American Tobacco	92	86	121	120⅛
At., Top. & S. F.	13	10¼	14⅛	13⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	31⅝	22⅝	34½	33⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41⅛	35	55⅝	55⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	122	106	124	123½
Canada Southern	55⅛	44½	53¾	50¼
Canadian Pacific	88¾	72	86½	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	17¼	24¼	22⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	102⅞	85⅞	107⅝	105⅝
Chicago Great Western	13⅞	9½	15	14¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31⅞	23	32	29½
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	95⅝	83¼	102⅛	99⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	149	140	150	148⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	128⅝	113¼	130	125⅞
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	91⅝	80	108⅝	*97⅛
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf.	30	26⅛	31	26⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	35¼	25	44¼	41¼
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	16¼	11¼	15⅛	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23⅛	17	23⅛	22¼
Consolidated Gas	193⅛	167	205⅛	197⅛
Consolidated Ice	34	27¼	38	37⅛
Consolidated Ice pf.	91	81	90⅞	91
Delaware & Hudson	112½	104	112⅛	108
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	51	40	52⅝	50⅛
Erie	15	11	14⅞	13⅛
Erie 1st pf.	42	29⅛	37⅝	35
General Electric	38⅛	29⅛	39⅝	39
Hawaiian Sugar	36⅛	15⅝	27⅝	23⅝
Illinois Central	105⅛	96	106⅛	105⅛
Iowa Central	9	7⅛	10	9⅛
Iowa Central pf.	33	25	35⅛	32⅛
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	23⅛	15	19½	16
Laclede Gas	43⅝	37½	52	50⅝
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	12⅛	16¼	14⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	66	74⅝	71⅝
Lake Shore	191⅛	179	190	192
Louisville & Nashville	60	44	57⅝	52⅝
Manhattan Con.	117¼	91	107⅛	105⅝
Metropolitan Street Ry.	162	125¼	163⅛	159⅝
Michigan Central	113	99⅛	106	105⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	30⅝	24	30	29
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅛	10	12⅛	11¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅝	28⅝	36⅞	33⅛
Missouri Pacific	33⅛	22	36⅛	35⅛
National Lead Co.	35⅝	26⅛	36⅛	34⅛
National Lead Co. pf.	109	99	108⅛	106⅛
New Jersey Central	96⅞	86⅝	97⅛	93⅝
New York Central	118⅝	105	117⅛	115⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	54⅛	42⅛	54⅛	51⅝
Northern Pacific	26⅝	19	31⅛	29⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅛	56⅞	70⅛	69⅝
Ontario & Western	17⅛	13⅛	16	15⅛
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	51	40	53⅛	51
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	71	65⅛	74	71
Pacific Mail	32	21	30	28⅝
Pennsylvania	118⅝	110⅝	117⅛	115⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	96⅛	86⅛	104⅛	99
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	45⅛	41⅛	47⅛	44⅛
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	57	66	65
Pullman Palace Car Co.	186⅛	165	212	211⅛
Reading	21⅝	15⅛	20⅝	19
Reading 1st pf.	51⅛	36	49	46⅛
Reading 2d pf.	27⅛	18⅝	25	23
St. Joseph & Grand Isl'd.	7⅛	5⅛	8	8
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st pf.	53⅝	45	63	60⅛
St. Joseph & G. I. 2d pf.	20⅛	13⅛	23⅛	21⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco	7½	6	8⅛	7⅝
St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	58	52⅛	65⅝	62
St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	27⅛	22⅛	32⅛	28
St. Paul & Omaha	77⅝	65	79⅛	76
Southern Pacific	20	12	20	19
Southern Railway	9⅛	7	9⅛	8¼
Southern Railway pf.	32⅝	23⅝	33⅛	29⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅝	17	26⅝	25¼
Texas Pacific	12⅛	8⅝	12⅛	12⅛
Third Avenue	193	155	179	178
Union Pacific pf.	61⅛	45⅛	63⅝	59⅛
U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	5⅛	8	7
United States Leather pf.	65⅝	53⅝	69⅛	66⅝
United States Rubber	20⅛	14⅛	26	25⅛
United States Rubber pf.	73	60	90	88⅛
Wabash	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	7
Wabash pf.	18⅛	14⅛	20⅛	19
West Chicago Street	99⅝	87⅛	94⅝	93⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92⅝	82⅛	95	93

*Ex dividend, approximately 11 per cent.

As a matter of comparison, with the highest prices in this table herewith are given the best quotations of the year, in every instance made before Feb. 15: American Cotton Oil, 23⅛; American Cotton Oil preferred, 77¼; American Sugar Refining preferred, 116; Brooklyn Union Gas, 125; Canada Southern 57⅝; Canadian Pacific, 90½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 24⅝; Chicago Great Western, 16¼; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred, 33½; Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred, 33; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 19¼; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 26⅝; Consolidated Ice preferred, 91; Delaware and Hudson, 114½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 52⅛; Erie, 16¼; Erie first preferred, 43⅝; General Electric, 39⅝; Hawaiian Sugar, 36¼; Illinois Central, 108⅞; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 24½; Lake Erie and Western, 18⅝; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 76¼; Lake Shore, 194¾; Louisville and Nashville, 60¼; Manhattan, 120¼; Metropolitan Street Railway, 171½; Michigan Central, 114⅞; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 30⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 14¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 41; National Lead, 37⅞; National Lead preferred, 109½; New Jersey Central, 98½; New York Central, 119¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 56¼; New York, Ontario and Western, 18⅞; Oregon Railroad and Navigation, 54¼; Pacific Mail, 32⅝; Pennsylvania, 120⅝; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 71; Reading, 23⅝; Reading first preferred, 54½; Reading second preferred, 29; St. Joseph and Grand Island, 8¾; Southern Pacific, 22; Southern Railway, 9⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 33¼; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 28½; Third Avenue, 194½; Union Pacific preferred, 63⅝; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 10¼; Wabash, 7⅞, and West Chicago Street Railway, 102⅝.

In view of the recent stock market strength, it is interesting to again show the fluctuations in stocks in the early sixties and the high prices reached toward the conclusion of the civil war. The following table gives the prices at which stocks sold at the close of 1860, their highest and lowest in 1861, and the prevailing prices at the close of that year:

	Low, Dec. 1860.	High. 1861.	Low. 1861.	Close. 1861.
Burlington	60	98½	51	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8½	17	6½	17
Cleveland & Toledo	20	38⅝	20½	36¼
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	87	110⅞	90	102
Cumberland Coal pf.	8	9¼	4	4¾
Del. & Hudson	80	92	80	84
Harlem	12	17	9¼	13
Lackawanna	70	91½	65	65
Michigan Central	41	61½	40	50¼
Michigan Southern	10½	20½	10⅝	19⅝
New York Central	69	81¼	68	80¾
New York & Erie	24	40½	17	28⅝
New Jersey Central	105	116	103	114
Pacific Mail	74⅝	100	50	95½
Panama	107	121	97½	105
Reading	29½	47⅝	29½	30¼
Rock Island	42½	62	34	54½

The following table gives the highest prices reached in 1864, those of the reaction which followed, where stocks sold after the conclusion of the war, and where they were selling at the end of 1865:

	High. 1864.	Reaction. 1864-5.	High. 1865.	Last. 1865.
Burlington	149	100	130	115
Del. & Hudson	254	133	151	145
Erie	126	44¼	98½	97
Hudson River	164	88	114½	109½
Illinois Central	138	90	138¾	134
Lackawanna	265	265	175	175
Michigan Central	157	90¼	117	117
Michigan Southern	118⅝	49⅝	84½	76¼
Northwest	88	20	39⅝	37⅝
Panama	300	200	270	240
Pacific Mail	325	215	240	220
Reading	165	88	116⅝	117½
Rock Island	149⅝	85¼	113½	108¼
Toledo & Wabash	75½	39	55	43

A CHICAGO RETORT.

"New York people," says The Chicago Inter Ocean, "will have to reach the conclusion that they have quite as many corporation sandbaggers in their community as has Chicago. Wall Street complains when Chicago Aldermen introduce a meter-tax ordinance, or some member of the State Legislature proposes some 'strike' measure against the gas companies. But the spectacle is now presented of the People's Gas securities being attacked not by Chicago Aldermen, but by New York bondholders. The latter do not stop with promising to do something, but enter the courts to make as much trouble as possible. The third bushwacking legal process is now on, and the instigators are all from New York. As between the resolutions of a few local Aldermen and the sandbagging New York bondholders of the People's Company the greater measure of contempt must pass to the bondholders."

Injured By a Tow Line.

John T. Hill of 127 Bowery met with a possibly fatal accident yesterday afternoon while on an excursion on the East River. He was sitting on the bow of the barge Curry, in tow of the tug Titian. As Ninetieth Street was reached the tow line snapped and caught Hill around the leg. His leg was torn off below the knee. Hill was unconscious from loss of blood when shore was reached. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brooklyn Suburban Lots Sold—Private Sales—To-day's Salesroom Offerings.

The sale of the 1,840 lots known as the Jane Robert estate, situated in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, was a success so far as the elements would allow it to be. The withering heat did not prove an extra attraction, and the heavy downpour which began about 4 P. M. caused general desertion from the crowd that had gathered under the "mammoth tent."

Auctioneer Johnson, however, succeeded in disposing of about 750 lots. The total amount realized had not been computed last evening, but it will not be far from $150,000.

The largest single purchase was made by Justus H. Von Wie, who paid $210 a lot for two entire blocks, bounded by Twenty-first and Twenty-second Avenues, Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets. W. A. A. Brown paid $215 for an adjoining block between the same avenues. Corners on Twenty-second Avenue brought $410. The few lots sold on Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Avenues ranged in price from $190 to $225. The highest figure on Eighteenth Avenue was $435 per lot, the average being $400. The best inside lots on Sixty-seventh Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, brought $190 each, and for other street lots the bids varied from $132 to $180.

Among the heaviest buyers were Augustus H. Muller, George Hanley, W. C. Cruiser, John Riordan, Frank T. Johnson, and John F. Mailie.

At the end of the sale Auctioneer Johnson announced that it would be continued on Saturday, on the premises, at 1 P. M.

Broker S. H. Greenbaum has sold for William H. Hall to Hattie Greenbaum the five-story double flats, with stores, 1,553 to 1,559 Lexington Avenue, each 25 by 95.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 34 Orchard Street, east side, 50 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 65, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, runs north 100 by east 15 by north 10 by east 15 by south 100.10 by west 30, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,716; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

WOOL.

LONDON, July 4.—The wool market today was good and active. A large catalogue was offered. The tone of the market was firm, especially for scoureds and fine greasies.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—1 P. M.—The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, including 6,700 American. Futures closed firm. American middling, low middling clause, July, 3 23-64 @3 24-64d, sellers; July and August, 3 23-64 @3 24-64d, sellers; August and September, 3 23-64@3 24-64d, sellers; September and October, 3 23-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 21-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 20-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 20-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 20-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 21-64d, sellers; March and April, 3 22-64@3 22-64d, buyers; April and May, 3 22-64@3 23-64d, sellers.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@5.35; oxen and stags, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, $2.80@$3.25; cows, $2@$3.25.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; tops, $5.85@$6; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; no Westerns sold; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.80; lambs, $4.75@$6.50.

HOGS—$4@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Wadsworth Av.
2—Cummings vs. Union Blue Stone Company.
3—In re McCaffrey.
4—Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Clarke.
5—Siegman vs. Boehm.
6—Nally vs. Brady.
7—Gradot vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8—Moran vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Casey vs. Casey.
10—In re Bean.
11—In re Marcus.
12—Osgood vs. Theiss.
13—Sandler vs. Silverman.
14—Robinson vs. Bennett.
15—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Mullen.
16—Stern vs. Runkel.
17—People, &c., vs. Grey.
18—In re Toal.
19—Tracy vs. McCorken.
20—In re Coogan.
21—Meineke vs. Meineke.
22—In re Scofield Av.
23—Korn vs. Friedline.
24—Neilson vs. Brown.
25—Pepe vs. Jesiabromski.
26—Nelson vs. Renwick.
27—In re L. W. Fairchild & Co.
28—In re Cohen.
29—Mariano vs. Mariano.
30—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
31—Man. Ry. vs. Schmitt.
32—Same vs. Geis.
33—Same vs. Wagner.
34—Brandon vs. Lords.
35—Leech vs. Medical Society.
36—Hughes vs. Vollmer.
37—In re Fine Arts Association.
38—Eisenstein vs. Rosenthal.
39—Hess vs. Speidel.
40—Lambert vs. McKenzie.
41—Levine vs. Levine.
42—In re Higgins.
43—Post vs. Nadeau.
44—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Wilson Bros. Wooden Ware Co.
45—Ashley vs. Murphy.
46—Dempsey vs. Foster.
47—People ex rel. Smith vs. York.
48—Williams vs. Sullivan.
49—Moran vs. The Mayor, &c.
50—In re Hagen.
51—Shipman vs. Moore.
52—Motley vs. Fox.
53—In re Mollenhauer.
54—Ferris vs. Voth.
55—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
56—Kempner vs. Fine.
57—Franklin vs. Mason.
58—Schenck vs. Cornwell.
59—Bissell vs. Bissell.
60—Beach vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gordon for the People.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Brown.
2—Adam Hager, Richard Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10.30 A. M.

1—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
2—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
3—Margaretha Weber.
4—Caroline K. Wright.
5—Thomas Arden.
6—Pauline S. Pearsall.
7—Henry Kolsch.
8—John Malone.
9—Meta C. Pope.
10—Henry Andrews.
11—William Remsen.
12—Carl Riemer.
13—Jane E. Schott.
14—George H. Stover.
15—Joseph Richardson.
16—Andrew J. Dwinelle.
17—Eliza Storms.
18—Charles E. Loew.
19—Salome Loew.
20—Andrew Schnendemann.
21—John J. Benson.
22—Lester B. Smith.
23—Barbara Kuhn.
24—Charles H. Greene, Jr.
25—Andrew Wilson.
26—Samuel C. Ostrander.
27—Abraham Underhill.
28—Charles Wright.
29—Frederick Jacobs.
30—Maria Weil.
31—Francis Byrne.

Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Mary Burns.
Mary Lynch.
Sarah F. Denison.
George R. Draper.
Charles E. Kampmann.
At 2 P. M.
Henriette Adams.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Trial Term — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 12.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—John Callahan.
2—Henry Murphy.
3—Charles Thompson.
4—Ruth Williams, George Adams.
5—Patrick McCarthy.
6—Arthur Gilbert, William C. Durant, Valentine Leitschue.
7—Jacob Mulligar.
8—William Page.
9—George Frank.
10—Frederick Brown.
11—Vincenzo Miele.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Kennedy.
2—George Lewis.
3—Samuel Dunn, William Dynan.
4—George Franklin, Edward Larkin.
5—Edward Hayes.
6—Samuel Shore.
7—Henry B. Christhilf.
8—John Armstrong.
9—Charles Johnson.
10—Daniel Gardner.
12—Bella Haskins.
13—James R. Warren.
14—Jacob Spiegelglass.
15—John Neff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Mrs. Martha Place, murder.

FOURTH OF JULY WEATHER

High Temperature and Humidity Followed by a Severe Thunderstorm.

SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED.

Effects of the Hot Wave More Serious Than on the Two Preceding Days —Damage by Lightning in Many Places.

The Fourth of July brought all kinds of Summer weather, as it is likely to do. There was a high temperature, though not so high as Sunday's; there was a higher humidity, with correspondingly greater discomfort, and there was the almost inevitable shower—a hard shower, that dropped half an inch of water in half an hour, accompanied by thunder that made the giant firecracker a pigmy, and chain lightning that gave a pyrotechnic display of wonderful brilliancy.

It was the fourth day of great heat, and the number of heat prostrations, due to its continuance not less than its severity, were greater than on any of the preceding days, while several cases resulted fatally. The lightning added to its dangers, and a number of thunderbolts struck, with serious results.

The maximum temperature was 91 degrees at 1 P. M. In the early morning the temperature was higher than at corresponding hours on the preceding day. The official thermometer of the Weather Bureau recorded 74 degrees at 6 A. M. Then the mercury jumped up 6 degrees in the following three hours, and by noon was at 89. Another hour brought it to the maximum. Street thermometers were much higher than the official one, and some recorded a temperature of 100 between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A Fall in the Afternoon.

The temperature began to fall after 1 o'clock. Between 2 P. M. and 2:30 there was a drop of 5 degrees. A slight rise made it 85 at 3 P. M.

The wind, which had been variable during the forenoon, held to the east before the shower that began at 4:28, and the sky became overcast, the mercury fell, and the humidity became intense.

The rain came on viciously. It came in big drops, but the big drops of a shower bath, fast and so close together that they seemed like streams. It made a sorry spectacle of holidaymakers. It cleared the streets of them as thoroughly as it washed the pavements.

A very great number got a drenching before they could cross a street or find shelter in a nearby doorway or board a passing car. After the first half-hour the rain fell intermittently, and there were then fitful crashes of thunder and lashings across the darkened sky of forked lightning.

The rain did not entirely cease till 8:40, when the fall of water had been sixty-five one hundredths of an inch.

While the shower lasted the wind blew up to a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour. It afterward shifted to the west. The humidity remained high, and though the temperature had fallen to 74° at 6 P. M. and fell to 73 by 9 o'clock, it was not until much later in the night that the promised relief from heat seemed in a way of being realized.

Just before the shower began several small boys were celebrating the Fourth on Riverside Drive. They at once ran to the shelter of a tree at Seventy-third Street.

Lightning Strikes the Tree.

Suddenly there was a flash and an immediate clap of thunder. The top of the tree had been struck. Two of the boys fell over dazed; the others ran away. A policeman who was near sent a call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and did what he could for the boys until it arrived.

They were taken to the hospital, but soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home. They suffered simply from shock. They were William Collard, ten years old, of 228 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Paul Daly, ten years old, of 237 West Sixty-sixth Street.

The twenty or more families living in the double flat house at 1,088 Park Avenue received a severe fright when lightning hit the copper cornice of the building and tore off fifty feet of it and cast it into the street.

About a hundred bricks went with it, and a number of children who had sought shelter in the lee of the building had a miraculous escape. The people in the houses were terror-stricken, and many fled into the street. There were no injuries.

Lightning struck the sheds of Joe Flynn's Hotel, at City Island, at about 5 P. M. The house was crowded with cyclists who had sought shelter. When the lightning hit the shed it glanced off and tore down a tree twenty feet away.

There were six horses in the shed. Two were killed and three stunned for a time. The dead animals belonged to Joseph Peacock, of Mount Vernon, and Henry Phillips, of 1735 Lexington Avenue. Slight damage was done to the shed.

Lightning also struck and splintered the flagpole on the Central Park ball ground. It looked for a moment as though the pole would topple over, but it didn't.

The Deaths from Heat.

Eight deaths from heat reported during yesterday were as follows:

Michael McEnney, thirty-six years old, of 601 West Thirty-ninth Street, died at his home.

John Andrew Tyler, colored, seven months old, died at his home, 528 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Elizabeth James, sixty-eight years old, of 133 Washington Place, died at her home.

Dennis Noonan, sixty years old, of 559 West Twenty-ninth Street, died at his home.

Edward Jones, fifty-five years old, died at his home, 232 East Fortieth Street.

Matik Khatcajtourian, seventy-five years old, a Turk, of 15 Vandewater Street, died at 33 Gold Street.

Thomas Delaney, five months old, of 612 Second Avenue; died at his home.

Charles Wolf, twenty-eight years old, of 117 First Avenue; died at his home.

Thirteen cases of simple prostration were reported, in most cases the victims being taken to hospitals. Among them was Dr. P. H. Carney, thirty-six years old, 79 West Twelfth Street, who was overcome at 854 Broadway. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Three prostrations by heat occurred in Jersey City. Only one was fatal. The victim was John M. Hargage, forty-five years old, of 132 Steuben Street. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died.

Rose Gray, seventy-two years old, who lived on the Amboy Road, at Tottenville, Richmond, wandered away yesterday morning. When she failed to return in the afternoon, a search was begun, and the old woman was found lying dead at the side of Ellis's icehouse. She had been prostrated by the heat.

Astoria Man Killed by Lightning.

Patrick J. Maxwell of Thompson Avenue, Astoria, was standing in front of his home last evening during one of the thunder storms, and was struck by lightning and killed.

BENDER SAVES TWO LIVES.

While Rescuing Two Boys from Drowning Somebody Robbed Him.

Frank Moylan, twelve years old, of 24 Adams Place, Brooklyn, and Ralph Travers, thirteen years old, of 18 Scharman Street, Brooklyn, were playing on the edge of the small lake in Prospect Park yesterday, and both fell in. Hans Bender of 410 Third Street, a man who already had a record of several brave acts of the kind, jumped in and succeeded in bringing the boys safely ashore.

Among the persons who have been saved by Bender was a woman whom he rescued from drowning last Summer at Shelter Island. This woman presented him with a pair of gold cuff buttons, and Bender values them so highly that before jumping in after the two boys he removed his cuffs and placed them on the bank. When he had time to look for them he found them gone. He is much grieved over his loss.

A Delighted Cuban Refugee.

Juanito Garcia, a Cuban refugee, was a passenger by the Ward Line steamer Kennett, which arrived yesterday from Mexican ports. Garcia was one of the last refugees to leave Havana for Vera Cruz. When the Kennett reached Quarantine Garcia fairly danced with joy over the news from Santiago.

FINANCIAL.

Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1056
144	334	549	702	962	1065
177	364	551	756	980	1071
186	371	566	761	991	1117
188	435	639	810	1009	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Tradesmens National Bank,
Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
New York, July 1st, 1898.

The DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1898.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The D. M. Koehler & Son Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of "The D. M. Koehler & Son Company" will be held at the principal office, No. 112 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.
SAM'L M. MARKS, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Murray Hill Hotel will be held at the office of the company, 112 Park Av., New York, on TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M.
WASH. L. JAQUES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement, to terminate the said limited partnership.
—Dated June 16, 1898.
(Signed,) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed,) SAM HELLER.

July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, grain, cotton, and investment securities under the firm name of ANDREW McKINNEY & CO., 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ANDREW McKINNEY,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
FRED'K L. MATHEZ,
JOHN W. CASILEAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, over 600 lots were disposed of at the Auction Sale on July 4 by order of the devisees of Jane Robert, deceased.

THE BALANCE OF THE
JANE ROBERT ESTATE
Extending from 18th to 22d Av. and 66th to 73d St., 30th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION
Saturday, July 9th,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises. The lots remaining include magnificent fronts on 18th and 22d Avs.
80% on Mortgage at 4½%
Titles insured. No restrictions.
Complimentary passes.
Maps and particulars from Robert & Whiteman, Attys. for devisees, 132 Nassau St., N. Y., or Jere. Johnson, Jr., Co., 169 Broadway, N. Y.; 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

FULFILLED HER THREAT.

After Mrs. Hahn Had Threatened Suicide the Police Found Her Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 4.—Fritz Hahn and his wife, who lived in Jersey City, separated a month ago. Hahn went to New York to live, and Mrs. Hahn obtained a situation as caretaker for the house of John E. McArthur, 80 Cambridge Avenue, he and his family having gone to the country for the Summer. Hahn received a letter from his wife yesterday saying she meant to kill herself. He called on the Sixth Precinct Police to-night, and asked them to investigate.

They found the doors locked, and forced an entrance through a window. Mrs. Hahn was found dead on the floor. A physician said she had taken carbolic acid, and had probably been dead since Sunday. Her husband said he knew of no reason why she should kill herself except their separation. The couple have no children.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 27, 1898.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 AND 2,281 THIRD AVE., COR. 124TH STREET.

THE TRUSTEES DIRECT THAT THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $1,000 AND THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE EXCESS TO $3,000, PAYABLE ON OR AFTER JULY 18. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
CHAS. B. TOOKER,
June 14, 1898. President.

One Hundredth Semi-Annual Dividend
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1898**, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 18, 1898.

Money deposited before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, Vice Presidents.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 18th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1898, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AVE. (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 90TH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 14th, 1898.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 20th, 1898.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1, 1898.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
100th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 13, 1898.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1898.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after July 18th, 1898, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Monday. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
ASSETS, $8,021,467.93. SURPLUS, $769,425.63
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec. A. TURNER, Pres.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.

$11,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$5,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
100 shs. Tarrytown & Irvington Union Gas Light Co., (old stock.)
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
28 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
28 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 1st Mtge. Registd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd. (hypd.)
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$75,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$75,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co. 2d Mtge 6 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co.
$50,000 Policy No. 83,852 of the Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Alfred Dolge, due March 12, 1900.
$40,000 Policy No. 279,607 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States on life of Alfred Dolge.
$20,000 Policy No. 98,805 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Alfred Dolge.
$10,000 Policy No. 103,175 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of William Dolge.
$10,000 Policy No. 103,176 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Max Wolf.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:

$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)

Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(Executrix's sale.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
450 shares Sutro Tunnel Co., $10 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bond, due Sept. 1, 1937.
100 shares Central Pacific R. R. Co., $100 each.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers', [illegible]

GENUINE GOLF SURPRISE

Hugh K. Toler Defeats Tyng in the Final Round for the Seabright Club Cup.

DOUBLE HONORS FOR TRAVIS

He Wins a Gold Medal and the Handicap Silver Cup—Seventy Players Finish—Consolation Cup for Vanderpool.

Hugh K. Toler, W. D. Vanderpool, and Walter J. Travis were the victors yesterday in the Seabright Golf Club tournament. The final rounds for the Seabright Cup, which was the chief trophy, and the Consolation Cup were finished, and in the first case the result was one of the greatest surprises that have occurred on local links this season. This was nothing more or less than the defeat of the well-known golf expert, James A. Tyng, of the Morris County Club, by Hugh K. Toler.

When Tyng defeated Travis on Saturday it was generally regarded and practically conceded that nothing could keep him from top place. By strokes Toler took 98 for the course; so some idea of the ordinary character of the game may be acquired. Toler won by 3 holes and 2 to play. He is a brother of H. P. Toler, who is somewhat better known in the golf world. Hugh Toler has played in barely two or three open tournaments, and this is the first important prize he has ever won. He is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., and by steady practice over those links has come to be a golfer of considerable strength. His game, as an equal of Tyng's, will be watched with curious interest in the future.

The consolation trophy fell to the lot of W. D. Vanderpool of the Morris County Club, a former champion of that club and the champion of the Princeton team last season. He beat James L. Taylor of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, by one hole, after playing a tie game. The first nine holes ended even. Then Vanderpool took three in succession, but this lead had been cut down to one at the finish of the seventeenth hole. In going for the home green, Vanderpool sent his ball into the pond, which has troubled many players, and Taylor got the hole. The game was then even, and Vanderpool got the odd one after excellent play by each in four strokes to his opponent's five.

The third-prize winner, Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club, gained double honors, for he not only led the field in the big handicap, in which seventy competitors turned in scores, but made the lowest score that has been done in the entire tournament, and so won the gold medal. This was seventy-seven strokes, and it will stand for some time as the record for the links. It was beautiful play, the only peculiar feature being a six for the tenth hole, 190 yards, which is generally an easy one in four. His score is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

Out	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	37
In	6	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	40
Total										77

Notwithstanding the great number of players, the list being one of the largest ever finishing in an open handicap, the nearest net score to the winning figure of Travis was 80, made by A. T. Slade of the Westchester Golf Club from the highest handicap allowed, 18 strokes. The next best scratch score was 84, made by F. W. Menzies. H. P. Toler did 91, and Tyng 95.

The thunderstorm, which fairly deluged the links in the afternoon, did not arrive until the tournament was about over. The event was well managed by the Green Committee of the club, consisting of Albert Symington, Raymond Hoagland, William Shedd, Frederic A. Potts, and William H. Goadby.

The players with scores in the handicap are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	77	0	77
A. T. Slade, Westchester	98	18	80
J. C. Rennard, Essex County	89	8	81
Raymond Hoagland, Seabright	101	18	83
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	88	4	84
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	89	5	84
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	84	0	84
W. S. Edey, Westchester Country	92	8	84
D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow	91	6	85
N. S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	103	18	85
C. A. Murphy, Ardsley	95	10	85
C. H. Murphy, Norwood	96	11	85
J. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood	96	11	85
Frank Sadlier, Westchester	96	10	86
Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright	98	12	86
Alexander Morten, Westchester	93	7	86
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	90	4	86
McLane Van Ingen, Seabright	105	18	87
A. H. Porter, Jr., Seabright	97	9	88
Walter Watson, Jr., Monmouth	97	9	88
H. L. Riker, Oakland	98	10	88
Alger C. Gildersleeve, Richmond Hill	105	17	88
F. T. James, Seabright	101	13	88
H. N. Rawlins, Seabright	106	18	88
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	93	5	88
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	97	9	88
A. W. Black, Lakewood	103	14	89
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	93	4	89
J. K. Taylor, St. Andrew's	100	11	89
J. P. Kellogg, Seabright	100	10	90
C. R. Guerin, Westchester	106	16	90
E. W. Brooks, Westchester	108	18	90
J. Warren Bird, Baltimore	106	16	90
E. K. Adams, Seabright	100	10	90
C. F. Grant, Dyker Meadow	100	10	90
H. E. Mooney, Richmond Hill	104	14	90
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	91	0	91
H. B. Gayley, Ardsley	109	18	91
H. T. Kneeland, Jr., Seabright	101	9	92
R. D. Graham, Seabright	104	12	92
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol	98	6	92
Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield	103	10	93
H. L. Thowell, Richmond Hill	111	18	93
J. F. Kernochan, Seabright	107	14	93
L. H. Ross, Westchester	111	18	93
F. J. Winston, Ardsley	104	11	93
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	112	18	94
James A. Tyng, Morris County	95	0	95
Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Seabright	103	8	95
Hugh Miller, Westchester	106	10	96
Peter Fletcher, St. Andrew's	107	11	96
M. E. Haviland, Westchester	108	12	96
H. G. Cortis, Seabright	107	11	96
H. C. Villepigue, Seabright	104	8	96
E. N. Lockwood, Ocean County	115	18	97
Wyllys Terry, Dyker Meadow	114	17	97
J. K. Chadwick, Richmond Co.	102	4	98
G. W. Brokaw, Norwood	116	18	98
J. J. Manning, Seabright	113	14	99
B. Prentice, Seabright	117	18	99
J. R. Strong, Seabright	119	18	101
W. H. Hall, Richmond Hill	119	18	101
Irving Brokaw, Norwood	121	18	103
James Barnes, Seabright	122	18	104
S. A. Lockhart, St. Andrew's	110	6	104
E. R. Kellogg, Seabright	114	10	104
W. E. Bullock, Jr., Seabright	112	7	105
Ira Barrows, Dyker Meadow	127	18	109
W. S. P. Prentice, Seabright	128	18	110
Richard King, Meadow Brook	138	18	120

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

A number of golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club played two handicap events yesterday for prizes in the Class A and Class B sections. George S. O'Flyn won the former contest, and W. R. Thompson won in Class B from scratch. The players are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
George S. O'Flyn	95	12	83
C. B. Van Brunt	96	10	86
Sidney Maddock	101	12	89
T. S. Perkins	107	14	108

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. R. Thompson	97	0	97
W. R. Bigelow	103	4	99
H. G. Plimpton	108	8	100
R. F. Krochowiger	106	5	101
W. S. Banks	108	5	103
H. W. Thayer	112	8	104
S. P. Vickers	113	6	107
H. W. Steinhauser	118	4	114
F. Bohltbee	121	6	115
L. S. Ticemann	142	10	132
E. L. Maltby	140	0	140
George W. Toerge	140	0	140
W. N. Read	155	0	155

Many Golf Games at Ardsley.

The Ardsley golfers had a gala time yesterday on their picturesque links overlooking the Hudson River. There was a men's foursome tournament in the morning, and in the afternoon the ladies had a driving and putting competition. The foursome event was won by Sidney McElroy and E. S. Jaffrey in a net score of 84 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Sidney McElroy and E. S. Jaffrey	98	14	84
H. M. Billings and W. H. Paterson	86	..	86
A. W. Hoyt and O. G. Jennings	95	8	87
A. Ketcham and A. B. Halliday	104	14	90
W. Batable and A. M. Peck	106	15	91
C. F. Beddall and N. B. Lagg	103	12	91
H. S. Brooks and De Lancey Nicoll	97	4	93
M. M. Van Buren and C. S. Jaffray	103	8	95
C. A. Mack and F. L. Eldridge	101	6	95
William Chrystie and F. S. Chrystie	100	5	95
L. R. Edgar and C. H. Morrison, Jr.	107	8	99
J. T. Terry and F. C. Trowbridge	115	13	102

The ladies' driving and putting contests were both won by Mrs. M. M. Van Buren. In the former the players and distances of the drives were: Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, 160 yards 7 inches; Mrs. F. R. Eldridge, 142 yards 1 foot 3½ inches; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 126 yards 1 foot 8 inches; Mrs. E. K. Beddall, 99 yards 1 foot 6 inches; Miss Parrish, 96 yards 6 feet 9 inches, and Miss Frazier, 89 yards 2 feet 4 inches.

The players and scores in the six-hole putting match were:

Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, 38; Miss Hewett, 39; Miss Ethel Gould, 39; Mrs. Eugene Griffin, 49; Mrs. E. K. Beddall, 41; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 42; Miss Parish, 43; Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, 43; Mrs. C. H. Smith, 43; Miss Grace Frazier, 44; Miss Willard, 44; Miss Archbald, 45, and Mrs. Trobridge, 45.

Oakland Golf Team Beaten.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—The weather was so warm to-day that there was very little playing over the golf course of the Essex County Country Club. There was a team match with four men from the Oakland Golf Club, in which the Country Club players were successful by 5 holes up. The score:

ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
T. T. Reid	1	R. A. Lathrop	0
F. M. Harrison	2	N. M. Poper	0
A. Colgate	0	A. H. Taylor	1
N. D. Metcalf	3	R. A. G. Elliott	0
Total	6	Total	1

Amateur Championship Regatta.

BOSTON, July 4.—The fifteenth annual championship regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association was held to-day on the Charles River. The feature of the day was the one and one-half mile single scull race in which Ten Eyck won in 10:46 1-5 from C. Blaikie of the Weld Boat Club.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French Swiss as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good references. Pauline, 217 West 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent, reliable woman, (36,) as good cook in a private family only; makes all kinds hot breads, soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, creams; faithful, honest, willing; nine years' experience; reference; city or country. 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a Swedish girl to do housework; country preferred; reference; no cards. 312 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—As butler or waiter in private family; best city reference for five years; single; light colored man. H. W., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler; family gone abroad. 15 West Washington Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Swedish cooks, English, French, and German lady's maids, laundress, and kitchenmaids. Mrs. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—A first-class cook for country; Summer months; city references. 123 West 97th St., 10 to 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TEACHER.—Wanted for September, superior teacher of piano, gentleman, who has had successful experience as choirmaster and organist, for first-class boys' school; must be single and American; also gentleman for first-class boys' school for drawing and painting. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Competent groom and generally useful man for Summer months; in the country. Apply, with references, on Tuesday morning at 5 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

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West End Hotel and Cottages.
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Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

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8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RUISSEAUMONT F. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y. G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 33d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

SUMMER TOURS.
Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, &c. Special Tour to the YELLOWSTONE PARK, July 15th, via the Great Lakes, including Omaha Exposition and Chicago, occupying THREE WEEKS. All Traveling Expenses Included.
Also Travel Tickets Only to all points by all Routes. Programmes, Estimates, and Circulars free from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 5:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Touraine.....July 9	La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16	La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.......July 23	La Bretagne.....Aug. 13

Gen. Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.

Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM	Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise........Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen............Thursday, July 14, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM	Aller........Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems.......July 23, 9 AM	Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM	Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Westernland.......July 6	Noordland........July 20
*Berlin...........July 9	*Chester..........July 23
Kensington.......July 13	Friesland.........July 27

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE..............................July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.......................July 16
MANITOBA............................July 23
MINNEWASKA..........................July 30
MOHAWK..............................Aug. 6
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon	Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon	Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, July 6, Noon	Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon	Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon	Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon	Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Servia, July 5, 9 AM	Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM	Aurania, July 30, Noon
Campania, July 16, 2 PM	Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........July 16	Alexandra........July 30
Boadicea..........July 23	Winifreda........Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.........July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu...........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu............Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu...........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
Fast Route to the Philippine Islands.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
WARRIMOO, July 28. AORANGI, Aug. 25.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily,) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

An attorney-at-law residing in Palestine, Texas, says: "For the benefit of those who are sufferers from severe attacks of indigestion, and to show my appreciation of the great good Ripans Tabules have done my mother and myself, I decided to write an unsolicited testimonial. My mother is sixty-nine years of age, has been for several years a great sufferer from indigestion and has expended a great deal of money on different remedies without any lasting benefit, finally getting so she could eat but very little of anything. I saw the advertisement of Ripans Tabules in a daily paper and purchased a 50-cent box. After taking only two or three of them she was entirely relieved from pain, has a good appetite, and eats what she wishes. I experienced the same results, though I was not such a sufferer as my mother had been."

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:40 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9.00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9.15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2.00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited—Fast mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9.15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 129 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 3:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 6:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (6:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:30, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE CITY'S GREAT FOURTH

The News of Victory of American Arms Causes a Joyful Celebration.

UNEXCELLED BUNTING DISPLAY

Veterans Parade and Raise Flags at Various Points—An Unusually Large Number of Excursionists to Suburban Places.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated throughout the city yesterday with more than ordinary enthusiasm, on account of the news of Admiral Sampson's great victory over Cervera, and of the landing of the first United States troops in the Philippines. There were noisy demonstrations throughout the city from morning until night, and persons who preferred to observe the day more quietly joined in the general feeling of exultation.

The Heat Disregarded.

The heat, which in an ordinary year would have been regarded as unbearable, was not much heeded, and New Yorkers of all ages and nationalities, and among the young of both sexes, plunged joyously into that pandemonium of noisemaking that is heard nowhere else on earth save in America on the glorious Fourth of July. Dealers in firecrackers, bombs, torpedoes, toy pistols, and novelties in fireworks appropriate to the prevailing martial feeling reported unusually heavy sales, and the youngsters all over the town put them in evidence all day long, though the concert of ear-piercing noises was loudest early in the morning.

Since the war with Spain began in earnest the display of the National colors in this city has been so general that the casual observer might have doubted whether there was any considerable addition to it yesterday. But the casual observer would have been wrong so to doubt. Yesterday's display of the Stars and Stripes in New York has never been excelled, if ever equaled. The flag flew in the tenement house districts and from the brownstone dwellings. Even John Chinaman caught the infection and hung out the bright banner of freedom. The display on river craft was particularly noticeable. Excursion steamers and ferryboats were gayly decorated, the flag of Cuba having a conspicuous place on many of them.

There was no organized general celebration of the day and no parade of any magnitude. The incident of greatest interest in the lower part of the city was the raising of the Stars and Stripes at sunrise at the Battery by the Anderson Zouaves, Capt. Morse, and Anderson-William Post, G. A. R., Adjt. Hendrickson. These two bodies formed at Military Hall, in the Bowery, before daylight, and, headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, marched to the Battery, where they drew up in company front on opposite sides of the pole. The band played "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then two Sergeants, one from each company, drew to the top of the pole a new flag, bought for the occasion by the men engaged in the raising. The band played "The Red, White, and Blue," and Judge Kemple of Virginia made an address.

Salutes from Harbor Forts.

At Governors Island and all the forts in the harbor "the salute to the Union" was fired, consisting of one gun for each State.

Judson Kilpatrick Post No. 143, G. A. R., in command of Joseph P. K. Garrison, and the Washington Continental Guards, in charge of Col. W. D'H. Washington, marched in the morning from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to the block house at One Hundred and Tenth Street, in Central Park, where at sunrise the American flag was raised to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A fife and drum corps and a band accompanied the men. At the block house Col. Fred Shaffer, Charles G. Williams, and Commander Garrison delivered addresses.

Details from each of the organizations marched to Fort Fisher, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, and raised a flag at sunrise. There was a parade through Harlem streets after the flag-raising, and a collation was served at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A detachment of Grand Army of the Republic men raised the flag at Grant's tomb at sunrise.

At Earlecliff, formerly the home of the Morris family and of Mme. Jumel, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and his sons fired a salute of thirteen guns and raised the flag. A committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution decorated Hamilton's thirteen trees at Hamilton Grange with red, white, and blue emblems. The old Alexander Hamilton homestead, now owned by St. Luke's Church, was decorated by members of the church.

Tammany Hall had its usual celebration, and the attendance was large, despite the great heat in the Assembly Hall. The braves applauded the patriotic airs with more than usual fervor, and were aroused to great enthusiasm by the speeches.

Harlem River Bridge Opening.

The event of the day in Harlem was the preliminary opening of the new Harlem River Bridge in the morning. There were no ceremonies, as the bridge was only open until midnight. It will remain closed for several weeks yet.

St. Paul's Temperance Guild of the Paulist Fathers' Church opened its new headquarters in West Sixty-first Street. There were no formal ceremonies.

The intense heat added largely to the number of persons who went out of town for the holiday. They began to seek the various resorts by sunrise. Thousands upon thousands sought relief at Coney Island and Rockaway, and the bridge trains and trolley cars were jammed all morning. The excursion boats to Rockaway, Coney Island, Glen Island, and Long Branch could carry no more passengers than were packed upon them. Trains and steamboats to Shohola Glen and points on the Connecticut and Long Island shores of the Sound were crowded. The Mary Powell took a large excursion party to West Point in the afternoon. The suburban pleasure grounds were well patronized, and the city parks and pleasure grounds were well filled.

The devotees of the wheel were abroad in all directions and in vast numbers. Clubs in uniform were early starters for the day's outing. Many of the women wore red, white, and blue, and nearly every rider carried a flag.

Persons who love sports had a large and varied programme to choose from, ranging as it did from baseball to yachting. The various athletic events were witnessed by many thousands.

THE HARBOR DECORATIONS.

The Displays More Marked on British Ships than on the American Shipping.

Nowhere was the decorative feature of the Fourth celebration observed more conspicuously than about the shipping on the water front and in the harbor.

The thousands of excursionists who sailed down the bay were attracted by the displays made on the many British steamers and sailing vessels which were lying at anchor gayly festooned in bunting. As the Staten Island ferryboats passed close to the British vessels the passengers gave three cheers for Queen Victoria, while other foreign vessels were passed in silence.

There were twenty-three vessels anchored off Liberty Island, including several of the Government's newly acquired transports, flying the Stars and Stripes, and dressed fore and aft.

Along the water front the displays on the British vessels were more marked than on the American vessels. Many of the coastwise vessels displayed only their ensigns. The steamboats, noticeably those of the Sound lines, were, however, gayly decked in color.

The vessels in port of the American, Cunard, White Star, and French Lines, in the North River, all dressed ship, as did the ships of the German lines in Hoboken. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers presented a particularly fine spectacle.

Erie Basin in Brooklyn was also a sea of varicolors flown on the large number of vessels tied up there.

Curiously enough, along the East River, where there were a number of American sailing vessels, there was a notable absence of patriotic display. There were eight American barks on which not a stitch of bunting was to be seen. On the schooner Jennie F. Willie it was said that the Captain was ashore and the bunting was under key in the locker.

Aboard the British bark Otrato, which had an especially attractive display, her master, Capt. Watt, said: "I feel friendly to the United States. I have been coming here for seven years, and I am treated better than I am even in home port. I find the Americans good people to have business with, and all the British Captains, I know, feel the same way and are in sympathy with this country in its war with Spain. So, you see, I take pleasure in celebrating the Fourth with you. I hope that alliance will come."

The four-masted British bark Palgrove was another one of the craft noticeable for her fine dress.

Despite the lack of display on certain American vessels, the shipping as a whole kept the Fourth in splendid fashion.

The cruiser St. Paul was to have celebrated with a salute and a patriotic programme, but owing to her being ordered to her pier it was dispensed with, and she simply showed her colors dressed fore and aft.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Rain Had Little Effect on the Day Celebration, but Prevented Fireworks at Night.

Brooklyn rang with the reports of firearms, bombs, and giant crackers yesterday from long before dawn till long after dark. Even the storm had little effect on the ardor of the youthful patriots, and in the midst of the downpour the popping, cracking, and banging went on almost as hard as ever. The storm had a serious effect, however, on the elaborate fireworks displays planned for the evening, nearly all of which were abandoned. Those who persisted in trying to set off fireworks in spite of the rain met with discouraging results.

The Cortelyou Club of Flatbush had its celebration within doors, and the storm without did not prevent a large attendance of members and their families. The Rev. John T. Woods, rector of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, delivered an oration, and addresses were made by Col. Harry W. Mitchell and Luke D. Stapleton.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association had their sixth annual outing, going to Bensonhurst. Games, music, and dancing were enjoyed until the storm began to interfere with the fun. Patriotic exercises were held by the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club at 133 New Jersey Avenue.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, who never fails to celebrate the Fourth, took a number of young men belonging to his Church Aid Society to the seaside. Monte Casino Council, Catholic Benevolent League, had their annual outing at the Atlantic Park Casino.

One contemplated outing which did not take place was that of the Spanish Association known as La Nacional. This organization, which has existed for about a quarter of a century, and is social and patriotic in its nature, usually has a picnic at Ulmer Park. This year they made their usual application to Mr. Dexter, the proprietor, who returned a prompt and emphatic negative. The Spaniards had to give up their outing.

At Prospect Park the Forty-seventh Regiment Band, under Louis Borjes, gave a patriotic concert.

The Young Men's Union of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church attended high mass at 9 A. M., after which patriotic exercises were held in the parochial hall. John J. Delaney, State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, delivered the oration, and Joseph J. McMahon read the Declaration of Independence.

The social organizations of the suburbs celebrated the Fourth chiefly with social parties. At the Ridge Club, in Bay Ridge, a dance was given in the evening.

The Dyker Heights Club celebrated the day at their new clubhouse near Fort Hamilton. A number of bowling matches were held in the morning and pool, billiards, and outdoor sports were indulged in during the afternoon. Dancing followed in the evening.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

Blazes Start in Forty Places, but Do Little Damage—Careless Use of Explosives.

The energies of the Fire Department were taxed to the utmost yesterday in answering the frequent calls to fires in all parts of the city, due generally to the careless handling of firecrackers or other explosives. Commissioner Scannel had a vigilant watch kept at all the firehouses of the city. Three operators were kept at work in the telegraph room at the Fire Headquarters.

There were forty fires up to midnight, but few of the buildings to which the members of the department were summoned suffered severe loss. There were numerous accidents in the city, some of them of a serious nature.

Charles Sherman, nine years old, of 842 Eleventh Avenue, was celebrating the Fourth with a number of others in a sham battle, near his home last evening, when he was struck on the head with a stone. His skull was fractured, and he was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Martin Reagan of 121 West Sixty-fourth Street walked out of a saloon at Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night and fired five shots from a revolver. A number of children were playing across the street. Nellie Bolland of 201 West Sixty-third Street was struck by one bullet and her left leg badly bruised. Mamie McDonald of 515 West Twenty-ninth Street was struck by one of the spent bullets and her right leg cut. John P. Sweeney of 515 West Twenty-ninth Street was struck in the right arm. Reagan was locked up. The injured children were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Jacob Syame, sixty years old, of 15 Stanton Street, was shot in the neck last evening by a stray bullet fired by some unknown person. The injured man was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

An unknown boy shot Hannah Kyle, seventeen years old, of 318 East Fifty-ninth Street, in the left eye with a blank cartridge. A small piece of the wadding makes the wound painful, though not necessarily serious. In going to her rescue, Driver George McCoy of the Flower Hospital ambulance, made too sharp a turn at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and was thrown from his seat. His left arm was broken and he was painfully bruised.

LENOX LIVERY STABLE BURNED.

Two Horses Perish in the Fire, Which Was Started by a Sky Rocket.

A sky rocket entered the top floor of the three-story brick stable at 192 and 194 East Seventy-fifth Street, known as the Lenox Livery Stable, last night and set the place on fire. Before the flames were extinguished one man was overcome by the smoke, two horses were burned to death, and property worth $25,000 was destroyed. Three alarms brought a dozen or more engines and trucks to the scene, and the police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations were turned out.

Thirty-five horses were in the building. As many coupés, delivery wagons, and vehicles of every sort, filled the ground and divided the second floor with the horses. About half the horses and equipment were owned by Benfield & Co., and the rest by surrounding merchants, householders, &c. The news of the fire brought many of the owners to the scene, and with the police they made a rush to get their horses and wagons out. Chaos resulted, and it is a wonder that lives were not lost. The horses were all taken out except two.

Edward L. Lapierre, twenty years old, of 216 East Seventy-third Street, in trying to get his horse out was partially overcome by smoke. Policeman Neuxchaffer caught him as he was falling from a ladder and carried him to the open air. Dr. Ramsdell of the Fire Department restored him, and ordered him taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Engine Company 56, from Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street, in response to the third alarm, started across on Seventy-ninth Street through Central Park. At Madison Avenue the engine got between two underground trolley cars and was overturned. The driver was heavily thrown but not seriously hurt. Foreman Edward McNamara had his left leg broken and was otherwise seriously hurt. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The engine was disabled.

ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Woman and Child Burned—One Man May Die from a Shot.

A number of children were setting off firecrackers yesterday afternoon in Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, when the skirt of Blanche Raynor, five years old, caught fire. She ran shrieking across the street to her home, 360 Belmont Avenue, and by the time she reached her door she was enveloped in flames. Her mother tore the child's dress off and trampled on it, but in doing so her own clothes caught fire. Neighbors came to her assistance, and mother and child were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The mother was burned about the hands and arms and the child about the body. They are severely injured, but will recover.

When Charles Johnson, of Fifty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, heard the news of Sampson's victory yesterday, his enthusiasm was such that he could not rest content with firecrackers as an outlet for his feelings. He got out his revolver, went to his rear window, and fired it off. Two blocks away Angelo Spinello was ascending the steps of his house, when a bullet struck him in the back of the head, and he fell, probably mortally wounded. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Long. Johnson was arrested. He is twenty-nine years old.

Archie Gallagher, eleven years old, of 130 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, was permitted by his parents to celebrate the Fourth with a revolver, in addition to the usual outlay of fire crackers. The first use Archie made of his acquisition was to shoot himself in the left leg. He celebrated the rest of the Fourth indoors.

John Botts of 2,315 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, got a revolver yesterday and fired it off in many directions. The fifth shot lodged in his left knee, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

YOUNG MAN KILLED IN SUMMIT.

A Cannon Which He Was Shooting Off Burst with Terrible Results.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 4.—Oscar Badgeley, twenty-two years old, a son of ex-Freeholder Eugene Badgeley, was torn to pieces last night by the bursting of a cannon which he was shooting off in honor of the Fourth. With some friends of about his own age he obtained possession of an old cannon which had not been used for a year. They dragged it to a position near the New Providence schoolhouse and prepared to welcome the arrival of the Nation's anniversary. They planned to awaken the whole village with the first discharge, and accordingly placed a charge and a half in the cannon.

They then waited until the minute of 12. It was Badgeley's part to set the cannon off. When the clocks were striking the midnight hour he applied the fire to the powder at the touchhole. His companions standing some distance away saw the powder flash and Badgeley was seen running away. When he was perhaps fifteen feet from the cannon there was a roar that awakened every one for a mile and shook the schoolhouse. The young men saw Badgeley fall and ran toward him. They found him frightfully mangled. The cannon had burst into a hundred pieces, and had torn its carriage to splinters. Some of the flying pieces had cut both of Badgeley's legs off, while he was otherwise badly injured. He was carried to his home and five doctors summoned. They tried to save his life, but he was too badly injured, and died within a couple of hours.

$100,000 FIRE IN ORANGE.

It Is Supposed to Have Been Caused by a Firecracker.

ORANGE, N. J., July 4.—It required the united efforts of the Orange and West Orange Fire Departments to subdue a fire, started by a fire cracker in Orange Valley this afternoon, which did damage to the amount of $100,000, destroying a big hat factory and eight dwelling houses and stores.

The fire was first discovered at 4 o'clock in the rear of a small grocery kept by V. Kaufman, in Nassau Street, adjoining Austin & Drew's big hat factory. The factory, a two-story brick building, was totally destroyed, together with all the machinery and manufactured hats in it, and before the fire was under control eight other buildings, tenement houses occupied mostly by Polish Jews, were burned to the ground or gutted. Seventeen families lost all or part of their furniture in the fire.

There was none of the Kaufman family at home when the fire started. It is supposed that a firecracker ignited a quantity of gasoline stored in a shed in the rear of the store.

Three Casualties at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Premature Fourth of July celebrations caused three deaths in Chicago yesterday. Hattie Wyora, seven years old, was accidentally shot with a pistol by her cousin. Ida Redfield, six years old, was burned to death, her clothes catching fire while playing around a bonfire. James Walsh, aged thirty-two, received a fatal charge in his groin from a brass cannon which he was preparing for to-day's celebration.

Firecrackers Set Fire to Barns.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—The barn of the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, on Essex Street, caught fire from firecrackers this morning and was destroyed. The barn of John Benjamin caught fire from the other barn, and was badly damaged. Mr. Benjamin's house was also slightly damaged.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Two Addresses Delivered at Its Celebration Last Night

Independence Day was celebrated last evening at the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. There was a very good attendance, mostly of young people who have been educated in the public schools, and they joined in the singing of patriotic songs with a zest. After the first number, "America," Lloyd McKim Garrison delivered a patriotic address, in which he warned his hearers against allowing themselves to be duped by politicians who might endeavor, by firing their enthusiasm with a recital of the deeds of the victorious American Army, to get the voters to commit the country to unwise action in one form or another.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garrison's address "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung in truly loyal fashion, after which Dr. A. M. Radin delivered an address on "Our Duties and Prospects."

OCEAN GROVE EXERCISES.

The English Flag Appears Prominently in the Decorations.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 4.—A large number of people witnessed the Independence Day exercises held in the Auditorium here to-day. The large platform and pulpit were decorated with flags, and the English flag occupied a prominent place.

Bishop FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, was the temporary Chairman. The permanent Chairman was Judge Charles H. Hendrickson of Burlington. His reference to Sampson's victory at Santiago was applauded vigorously. The orator of the day was Judge John Franklin Fort of Newark. His address, a review of the war with Spain and a eulogy of American principles, was frequently applauded.

Celebration at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 4.—Patriots from all parts of the country were here to-day. Probably 30,000 pleasure seekers attended the celebration arranged by the Board of Trade. At 1:30 P. M. there was a flag raising in Railroad Square, and a civic and military parade followed. The life savers from Deal Beach gave an exhibition of rescuing sailors by means of the breeches buoy and life car.

PASSENGERS HELP A BOY.

He Is Assaulted by a Negro Near Sheepshead Bay Track.

Robert Williams, colored, who lives on the race track at Sheepshead Bay, was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court, yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. Williams is charged with assaulting Matthew Reilly, a white boy, of Nostrand and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. As a result of the beating which he received Reilly was unable to appear in court yesterday.

The trouble which led up to the assault began on a Nassau trolley, when Williams charged Reilly, whom he had never seen before, with picking his pocket of $6.35. The boy denied the charge, and Williams, who is over six feet tall, began to make threats. Near the race track Williams took hold of Reilly and jumped from the car, pulling the boy after him.

The car was stopped, and the conductor and several passengers went to Reilly's assistance. Then the fight began in earnest, as Williams was backed up by several other colored men who came from the track. Some one notified the Sheepshead Bay police, and the reserves were sent out. As they neared the place the negroes escaped. Reilly was badly cut and bruised. Ambulance Surgeon Gosman dressed his wounds and he was sent home.

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION

Many Democrats from Other States Join in the July 4 Exercises.

LETTERS OF REGRET RECEIVED

Perry Belmont Sends Sentiments of Patriotism—Justice Titus of Buffalo Against "Imperialism"—Croker's Congratulations.

The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth at its wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday, and a large crowd, not only of members, but of outsiders as well, gathered there. An array of prominent Democrats from all parts of the country was on the programme for speeches, but many of these and some of the most distinguished sent regrets. Among the number who could not come was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who had been announced as the principal speaker. The Senator sent word that his Senatorial duties prevented him from coming. Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, was finally selected in his place to make the "long talk."

The main assembly room of the wigwam was elaborately decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with the banners of the society. On the walls hung portraits of Jefferson, Jackson, and other famous Democrats. In spite of the heat, the big room was well filled with people when, at 10:30 o'clock, the ceremonies began.

The procession of Sachems of the society came into the room led by Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner. Behind him came John F. Carroll, acting leader of Tammany Hall; Congressmen Cummings and McClellan, Dock Commissioners Charles F. Murphy and Peter F. Meyer, Register Fromme, Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Guggenheimer of the Council, and others. Three cheers were given for the army and the navy, and then Grand Sachem Feitner delivered a short address of welcome. The Tammany Glee Club sang "Columbia, We Love Thee," and Municipal Court Justice James A. O'Gorman read the Declaration of Independence. While Justice O'Gorman was reading Mayor Van Wyck appeared and the crowd cheered him.

Among the letters of regret which were read was one from Justice D. Cady Herrick in which he said that there was no room for partisan National politics in time of war with a foreign power, and that until the war was over there should be in National affairs, no Republicans and no Democrats, but "simply Americans loyally supporting the Administration."

Perry Belmont's Letter.

Perry Belmont wrote that an engagement at Camp Alger prevented his attending the celebration. He said:

"A year ago I had the honor to say to you that the 'Democracy of New York could not consent that the political influence of our municipality should even seem to be in the hands of the Republican Party.' It has since elected a stanch and true Democrat to its Chief Magistracy. May I also recall to you the wish then expressed, that the anniversary of Independence Day, in 1897, might be 'the beginning of a reunited and henceforth inseparable Jeffersonian Democracy,' and now in 1898 only the enemies of the party can perceive causes for dissension where none exist.

"New National issues may arise in the future, but, for the present, questions of a National policy, whether it should be extension of empire or colonial experiment, have no place in political discussions. The holding or the relinquishment of territory obtained by our army or by our navy are now purely military questions, and will so remain until the war has ended, and until the terms of the treaty of peace can be considered. To-day the duty of every citizen is to uphold the Government in the conduct of the war."

Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo sent a long letter in which he gave a warning against the dangers arising from the tendency of the Nation to adopt a policy of imperialism. He wrote:

> It is important and necessary that the attention of the people should constantly be called to our early struggles and triumphs and to the teachings of the fathers of the country, who, by years of sad experience, learned the value of the blessings which we enjoy. The tendency of the present day is to neglect the teachings of the founders of the Government. We have, by a series of State and National laws, deprived labor of "the bread it had earned"; we have permitted monstrous combinations of capital to paralyze individual industry and make the independent craftsman eat the bitter bread of poverty, and grovel in a system of industrial slavery not less galling than that borne by the blacks in this country.

The Temptation of Empire.

> The policy of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, as opposed to alliances with foreign nations and the forcible acquisition of foreign territory distant from our shores, seems to be giving way to the glittering temptation of empire, so contrary to the spirit of our institutions and so opposed to the traditions of the Democratic Party.
>
> This tendency is to reverse the traditional policy of our country and to launch us upon a troubled sea of uncertainty, involving the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, which is always dangerous to the liberties of a free people.
>
> It seems to me that this day calls for a renewal of the pledge to the faith of our fathers and a turning back to the well-beaten paths of National prosperity and happiness. The present war should be vigorously prosecuted and speedily terminated, and as soon as the Cuban star of liberty and independence floats over that distracted island the war should end and our volunteers be called home and we as a Nation pursue our destiny which was so wisely marked out for us in the beginning.

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, wrote of the dangers of new National policies and expediencies for the acquisition of territory. "It is better," he wrote, "to trust to the majestic minds which evolved the Union and the Constitution and the blessings that have come to us through them for more than a hundred years, than it is to commit ourselves to the theories and vagaries of petty-minded politicians who seek personal power and prominence in our own day and generation." Mr. Morton then went on to say:

> There never could have been a United States Government made out of islands remote from each other in the seas and oceans of the globe. The fundamental idea in a strong democratic form of government is that geographically the domains governed must be contiguous and adjacent.

Island Dependencies.

> How can a representative form of government hold remote islands in the Pacific without danger of its own subversion? How can millions of barbarians and heathen of mixed races be absorbed, assimilated, and represented in a government like ours? Will not the acquisition of island dependencies compel changes in our form of government and lead logically to a unification of power at the National capital? With island colonies scattered throughout the oceans and seas of the globe, how can a republican form of government continue and avoid the creation of Consuls, Pro-Consuls, Governors General, or satraps to rule, as petty monarchs, each one of the proposed new colonies?

Letters were received from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Elliot Danforth, Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado, Senator A. P. Gorman, Congressman Bland, and others.

A telegram was received at the last moment from ex-Senator David B. Hill, expressing sorrow at not being able to attend. Richard Croker cabled: "Best wishes to our party and the glorious day we celebrate."

None of the speakers at the celebration spoke at much length. They all referred to the war and National policies connected with it. Congressman Lentz spoke against an alliance with Great Britain. "This country," he said, "needs no alliances with any power. It could whip any other nation on the face of the earth."

Other speakers were H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, and Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse.

After the celebration was over in the Wigwam, a number of the visiting Democrats went on a ride in the harbor on the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck.

The Christian Endeavor Convention.

About thirty members of the Christian Endeavor Union of New York and Brooklyn left the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their way to the National Convention at Nashville, Tenn. They will stop at various places on the way, including Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The party was in charge of Alexander Badie of New York and the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield of Brooklyn.

AMERICANS DINE IN LONDON

Distinguished Englishmen Were Present and Good Fellowship Ruled the Hour.

PATRIOTIC TOASTS EXCHANGED

The Recent Tendencies Toward a Better Understanding Between the Two Nations Were Frequently Alluded to in the Speeches.

LONDON, July 4.—The annual dinner of the American Society in London to-day became a jubilation over the victory at Santiago. Five hundred Americans gathered in the banqueting hall of the Hotel Cecil, where the British and American flags hung over the tables. As soon as the company was seated, President J. L. Taylor of the society read The Associated Press dispatch giving Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago victory, which was greatly applauded.

There was an unusual number of prominent English visitors, testifying to the new-found international cordiality. Among them were many Liberals, some of whom attended avowedly to give negation to the report that the Liberals are colder than the Conservatives toward an Anglo-American understanding. All classes of American life were represented.

On the right hand of President Taylor, who occupied the chair, was United States Ambassador Hay. Upon his left was the Marquis of Dufferin. Mr. Calvin Brice and Mr. James Bryce, Radical member of Parliament for South Aberdeen, sat together; and Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of The New York Evening Post, and Mr. Richard Croker were near neighbors.

Other guests were Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of Legation; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the Embassy; Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché; United States Consul General William McKinley Osborne, Vice and Deputy Consul General Richard Westcott, Consuls James Boyle of Liverpool, Halstead, Fox Konkoad, and Samuel Comfort of Bombay.

Among the distinguished Englishmen present were the Earl of Kimberley, Baron Kinnaird, Lord Brassey, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oxford; Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist; Major Gen. Frank Shirley Russell, Conservative member of Parliament for Cheltonham, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow.

The Chairman toasted "Her Majesty the Queen" in a speech, the keynote of which was Whittier's line, "We bow the heart if not the knee," a sentiment that was tumultuously applauded.

The Marquis of Ripon voiced the earnest hope that the signs of friendship between the kindred nations would not be an aberration of temporary sentiment, but would presage a closer and permanent union. Referring to the battle of Santiago he described it as "a gallant victory over foemen worthy of your steel." [Cheers.] Characterizing the task before President McKinley as "second only to Lincoln's," he said:

"You stand at the parting of the ways. It is not for a stranger like myself to indicate what policy the United States might adopt; but the crisis is momentous, not only for the destinies of this country, but for the history of the world." The Marquis of Ripon closed by proposing the health of President McKinley, which he suggested should be accompanied with three cheers.

United States Ambassador Hay proposed "The Day We Celebrate in London." Col. Hay said:

"This year all the omens are with us. The presence at this board of so many most eminent representatives of English life seems like a visible sign and symbol of a new amity, too long delayed, between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. Now that the day of clear and cordial understanding has come, which so many have long desired and waited for, may we not hope it will be permanent?

"It threatens no one; injures no one. Its ends are altogether peaceful and beneficent. We do not want to be too 'robustious,' especially in the presence of our good friends, but let us never forget that the fact remains that the great experiment our forefathers started has resulted in enormous good, not only to ourselves, but to the world. Even the mighty motherland is richer. We have been preaching for a century, not always consistently, not always in the best taste or the purest accent, a gospel, the tendency of which is forever toward the light, and the result of which has been the breaking of fetters and the lifting of great burdens from the shoulders of the poor.

"The men of our race have never proved themselves unworthy of good fortune in the hour of success. The Nation which ended a vast rebellion without an execution may be trusted always to be moderate and magnanimous in victory. I believe that, when the bitterness of our present troubles has passed, both parties will be found to have profited by the issue—one by the assertion of a principle which will conduce to the peace of the world, and the other by the removal of burdens and responsibilities which had grown too heavy to be borne.

"It seems a pleasant task to reguild history from time to time and to consecrate it anew to glory and usefulness. To-day a new splendor has filled the earth's span all the way from Santiago to Manila, from the Antilles to their antipodes."

Lord Dufferin referred to the hospitality he had enjoyed in America and the fraternity with which he had been received by American missionaries in the Far East when English and Americans had seemed "exiled lambs bleating for a common mother." He spoke favorably of the aspirations for an entente between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bryce made the speech of the evening, in the course of which he said:

"The splendid deeds of heroism of your soldiers and sailors thrill our hearts as could no exploits of men in whose veins our blood did not run. America is possessed of the power to become a great conquering and colonizing people; but to make a great people, happy, free, and prosperous, is nobler than any foreign conquest. Therefore we hope that nothing will divert the United States from that task.

"The Fourth of July is for Englishmen a day of regrets as well as rejoicings; but now in both lands a people speaks to a people. Identity of national institutions, as well as friendship, is the basis of permanent co-operation. Both are among the living and not the dying nations."

The Earl of Kimberley, in the course of a strong speech, predicted that the two nations were about to form a lasting friendship. It would be, he said, a signal advantage to the English people if the United States extended its operations abroad, because, although England thought she could stand alone, it could not be a matter of indifference, for it was known that in the time of trial she could look to a friendly people. Nothing, he declared, could be more beneficial to the world than the United States to take a larger part in the world's affairs.

"America and England," he said in conclusion, "alone understand the principles of government."

COL. HAY'S RECEPTION.

Marquis of Dufferin, Admiral Beresford, and Other Nobility at the Embassy in London.

LONDON, July 4.—Many diplomatists attended the reception of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, at the latter's residence this afternoon.

Nearly a thousand Americans, an unprecedented number, attended the Ambassador's reception, although there were comparatively few tourists in town. There was much enthusiasm over the war, many of the ladies present wearing America's national colors as scarfs or in bonnets. The company included most of the American literary and theatrical people. Among the distinguished British subjects present were the Marquis of Dufferin, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon and Mrs. Curzon; the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, the former Secretary of State for Home Affairs; the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Sir Charles Walpole, formerly Chief Justice of the Bahamas; Sir Charles Howard Vincent, member of Parliament for Central Sheffield, founder of the United Empire Trade League, and Sir Henry Irving.

The Americans present included Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Bret Harte, John Drew, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, Gen. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Frick.

All right this morning?
We're prepared, you know, to repair any damage done to you or your boys, if not more than skin deep.
Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings, is as far as we can go.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMERICAN FLAGS IN LONDON.

Fraternal Feeling Strengthened by News of Sampson's Victory.

LONDON, July 4.—The fraternal sentiment evidenced here during the last few months finds vent to-day throughout the United Kingdom in an unprecedented display of the Stars and Stripes in honor of the Fourth of July, and in hearty expressions of good will everywhere.

The afternoon newspapers are unanimous in applauding the splendid courage of the Americans before Santiago de Cuba, and in congratulating the United States upon the signal successes of its arms, both in the East and West.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Those who have been drawing depressing conclusions from the earlier telegrams reckoned without their Sampson, who has made such a thorough business of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The strong presumption is that the Americans hold Santiago at their mercy. It is a great Fourth of July."

The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"Under the depressing circumstances suggested by the earlier dispatches from Santiago de Cuba, our demonstration of friendliness would naturally have augmented rather than diminished. But to-day's message, indicating the splendid triumph of Admiral Sampson, has given a warmer tinge to the expression of our friendly sentiments toward the people of the United States."

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS.

They Celebrate the Fourth of July at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 4.—A grand ovation was tendered the 500 visiting Canadian troops from Ottawa to-day. Many thousands of people welcomed them on the route of march, which was profusely decorated with flags. The English and American colors, carried side by side in the marching column, were continuously cheered.

An address by the Hon. D. J. Foster, and the singing of the American and English anthems were received with great enthusiasm.

When Col. Heath Wood, commanding the visiting troops, called for three cheers for President McKinley, the enthusiasm was unbounded. This was followed by the Burlingtonians and Canadians cheering most lustily for Queen Victoria. Adjt. Gen. Aylmer, of Canada, and Adjt. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, rode together at the head of the column. The troops were led by the Adjutant General of Canada when tendering the Mayor of Burlington a marching salute at the close of the parade. The visitors return home to-night.

VICTORY CELEBRATED IN PARIS.

American Chamber of Commerce Banquet at the Grand Hotel.

PARIS, July 4.—There is the greatest possible enthusiasm in the American Colony in Paris over the victory of Santiago de Cuba. The American Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet this evening at the Grand Hotel, at which 400 were present. Mr. Peartree, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and at his right sat Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador. All the members of the Embassy were present.

Among the prominent Frenchmen present were M. Pallein, Director of Customs; M. Picard, Director of the Paris Exposition of 1900, M. Blanc, Prefect of Police of Paris, and M. Solves, Prefect of the Seine.

Mr. Peartree proposed the health of the President of the United States, and then that of the President of the French Republic, both toasts being enthusiastically received. Referring to criticisms passed by certain French papers upon the Hispano-American war, he said he had never yet heard of a single instance where an American had not been received and treated in France as before the war. When he invited M. Maroujouls, the new Minister of Commerce, to be present at the banquet, M. Maroujouls informed him, Mr. Peartree continued, that the Ministers in Council, to whom the invitation was referred, agreed that it should be accepted and a speech made in the sense they desired, namely, with a view to dispel the belief that there was any hostile feeling in France and to affirm the friendship between the two nations.

Mr. Peartree concluded by declaring that it was no indiscretion for him to say that the two governments were now negotiating a treaty of commerce of wide scope, and that they had lately concluded a commercial arrangement which was only the first step in that direction.

M. Maroujouls, in the course of a brief response, protested against false representations as to the existence of ill-will between the two countries. He said he hoped the treaty negotiations would speedily result in an agreement giving reciprocal advantages. In conclusion he proposed "Prosperity to American Commerce."

Gen. Horace Porter responded to the toast of the anniversary, eloquently reviewing the relations between France and America, "whose governments," he said, "continue in entire accord."

Rejoicing in Rome.

ROME, July 4.—The United States Embassy, the United States Consulate, and all the American houses in the city were hung with flags on the receipt of the news of the victory at Santiago; and there is great rejoicing in the American colony.

The Italia says: "We wish the best success to the friendly nation which has always been hospitable to our countrymen."

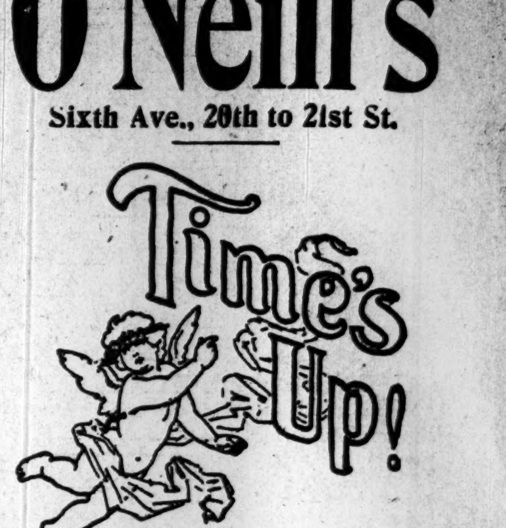
AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:15.
GRAND WAR LECTURE
by the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN
and CONCERT by
the following volunteers:
MISS CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
JULIUS STEGER,
MARY NORTON,
and a host of others.
Broadway Theatre Orchestra, augmented to 40, under the leadership of ERNEST NEYER, under the auspices of the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, for the benefit of the Wives and Families of our Soldiers and Sailors.
This entertainment will be presided over by the Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-U. S. Minister to Spain. Seats now on sale.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 9 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in El Capitan. Excep. Sun. 9 P.M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.
WEEK NEXT Wang.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.



for regular prices. Sacrifices are necessary now in order to get stocks trimmed down and clear the counters and shelves. July trade in New York is obstinate. Instead of abiding as others do, we're going to put on full steam and crowd business for all it's worth and bargain hunters will reap a rich harvest by coming early and keeping both eyes open.

As fast as good things are ready the writer will do his best to keep you posted.

A "JULY SENSATION"—

Women's Suits.

Time's up in the great suit room for regular prices. A decisive attack takes place this morning and many prices will fall ere eventide.

Ready at 8 o'clock, several rackfuls of Women's Suits, including serge with blouse jackets; some neatly trimmed; jackets all silk lined; new shaped skirts. They have been leaders here at $18 to $30; during the skirmish take any one of them for . . $10

Haven't got all sizes, but most likely your fit is here.

High Class Dresses

go at half price. There is no story to tell—simply that most of these beautiful dresses are imported models, and many of them are exclusively our own.

We've been getting
$25 to $225 for them.
Give us $15 for the $25 kinds
and $100 for the $225 kinds
and they're yours—shan't carry a dress over, so we take a big loss at the start.

Summer Skirts,

every kind, style and quality, Duck, Pique and Linen.

We commence by selling No. 1 Lot at 98c. and marking all the others at away under ordinary figures.

Bathing Suits

for July. Every woman that cares about an ocean dip should be robed in a suit of her own.

We've a splendid show in FLANNEL AND BRILLIANTINE; are new styles, correctly shaped and neatly trimmed $1.98
and all between prices up to . $8.25

Doesn't pay to take chances by donning a suit at the beach that some other person has worn ahead of you, dear knows who.

Basement Items!

Ice Cream Sets.
100 of them; they come from Carlsbad. A set consists of 13 pieces, including 12-inch oblong platter, in fine, neat decorations; regular price, $2.50; July special $1.25

Family Scales.
A new patent family scale to weigh 20 lbs., with square porcelain platform; regular price, $1.89; July special $1.29

Knives and Forks.
Dessert or table size, with black or red handles; value $1.50 per set; special 72c

Garden Hose

for those of you who are blessed with a little of the green. Here's an item of interest:

Full 25 feet of hose, guaranteed the best, with hardwood reel and Gem nozzle, complete for . . $2.18

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Adm. 50c. | Only theatre open! Only Broadway Roof!
In THEATRE TO-NIGHT! 2d Wk of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL! | On Roof To-Ngt! 3d Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts!
July 18—New Xtrvgnza. "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter, Papinta, Biograph, Sidmans, Clifford and Huth, and a Great Bill.

LENOX LYCEUM. 59th St. & Mad. Av. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
Unprecedented Success | Lieut. Dan Godfrey's British Guards' Band.
Reserved seats, $1; boxes, $6; adm., 50c.

Koster & Bial's. Adm. 50c
MUSIC HALL. Burlesque. COOK'S TOUR.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville—Rogers Bros. & others.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-Day, 4 P.M.
Boston vs. New York. Admission, 50c.